The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

The Tax and Tariff Bills in Condition to be Reported to the House.

Some of the Rates Fixed by the Ways and Means Committee.

List of Prominent Articles to be Added to the Free List.

The Comptrollership Vacancy to be Filled During the Week.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following are among the rates fixed by the new Tariff bill of the Ways and Means Committee. It is now possible that Mr. Dawes may report it, though if he does it is understood that he is to be at liberty to oppose such parts as he sees fit. Teas of all kinds 10 cents per pound. Coffees of all kinds 3 cents. Bituminous coal 50 cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel. Salt in bulk and rock salt 8 cents per hundred pounds. Salt in bags and other packages 12 cents. Pig iron $6 per ton. Steel railway bars 1 cent per pound. Railway bars, part steel, three-fourths of a cent. All wools, Class 1, value at port where exported 32 cents per pound, 8 cents per pound, and 9 cents ad valorem. Where the value at the port of export exceeds 32 cents, 10 cents per pound, and 8 cents ad valorem. All manufactured cotton, unbleached, not exceeding in weight five ounces to the square yard, 2 cents per square yard; if bleached, 2½ cents; if colored or printed, 3½ cents, and 10 cents ad valorem. If the weight exceeds 5 ounces per square yard, unbleached, 4 cents; bleached, 4½ cents, and colored, 4 cents, and 10 cents ad valorem. Spool thread, 5 cents per dozen, and 24 cents ad valorem. Burlaps and other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, 30 per cent ad valorem. On books and all other printed matter, bound or in sheets, except newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, 12½ cents per pound; newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, 6 cents. Lumber and other important rates are not yet fixed, but will be put into the bill to-morrow. The following are the principal articles added to the free list: Chalk of all kinds, diamonds, undried or perishable fruits, gold-beaters' skins, hogs' hair curled for beds and mattresses, hides and skins, lard, lime, old strap leather, oil cake, paper stock of every description, paraffine, sand, soapstone, spermaceti, split-peas, unmanufactured straw, tallow, tar, and pitch, manufactured teeth, beeswax, and whalebone. The total amount of duties removed by the revised free list is about half a million.

THE NEW YORK GRANT MEETING.

Senator Wilson, at the request of General Sickles, ex-Senator Morgan and others, has agreed to go to New York and take part in the meeting to be called for Wednesday night, and where he is wanted to reply directly to Senator Trumbull's speech of Friday night. An attempt is to be made to get up a monster meeting.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The new rules of the Civil Service Commission are to be made public early the coming week.

An effort will be made to-morrow to have a resolution passed, under a suspension of the rules, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report the adjournment resolutions forthwith. The majority of the Committee are disposed to hold Congress here until something is done toward reducing the tariff rate, and this move will be made in the interest of those who wish to take it out of the power of the Committee to control this question.

THE MORMON CASES.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Mormon cases is expected to-morrow. It is supposed that the Court will be unanimously against the course of Judge McKean.

TEXAS ELECTION CASE.

Clarke, of Texas, having failed to take any testimony within the term fixed by the Committee on Elections, now make a request for an extension of time on the ground that he was restrained by fear from taking evidence in his District. The Committee regard the request as simply a dodge to carry the decision of his case over to another session.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is thought that the President will this week nominate a Comptroller of the Currency to supply the present vacancy.

THE MORSE MEMORIAL.

Preparations for the memorial services in honor of the late Prof. Morse are completed. The speakers are Senator Patterson and Representatives Fernando Wood, Garfield, Cox, Voorhees, and Banks. The President and Vice President, Judges of the Courts, and other prominent officials have been invited. The Governors of States who cannot be present in person have designated proxies to act as Vice Presidents of the meeting. Similar meetings will be held on Tuesday evening in several cities.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized P. Quist as Vice Consul of Denmark in and for the State of Minnesota.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President is improved in health, and to-day attended services at the Metropolitan Church.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Committee of Ways and Means were a long time in session yesterday on the subject of tariff and internal revenue, and will resume consideration of the subject to-morrow morning, hoping to perfect the measures in time to be reported during the afternoon. The protectionists on the Committee wanted the Internal Revenue bill to be first reported to the House, and voted on before considering the tariff, so as to revive the tobacco and other domestic interests, and, in order that they might know the extent of reduction of revenue under that bill as a guide in modifying the tariff, but they were outvoted by the Committee. In consequence of this, Representative Burchard, of the majority, will report the two measures, the tariff taking precedence. Instead of tea and coffee being first on the list, they are, it is said, among the last, which will exclude at the commencement of the consideration of the bill a test on these two articles. It is probable that at some stage of the proceedings a substitute will be offered for the bill of the committee, leaving the House to select between the two propositions.

COMPTROLLER HULBURD'S DEFENSE.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Comptroller Hulburd's defence published in the *Herald*. He says he was not influenced in favor of the Tennessee National Banks by the present of a carriage from Mr. Rutler. The law was explicitly fulfilled in this case as in all other cases. The testimony taken before the Committee is not such, he says, as would be admitted before any properly constituted tribunal. It is made up of gossip, hearsay, etc. and proves nothing. He says: "I have never received directly or indirectly money or property for the performance of any official duty or for refraining from the performance of any duty, or for any favor which I had it in my power to grant in consequence of my official position, and I do not know and do not believe that any subordinate in the employment of this bureau has directly or indirectly received money or property or official favors, or for the exercise of influence, real or assumed, with the head of the bureau, in behalf of any parties or applicants whatever. On the contrary, I have sought continuously to serve the Government faithfully to the best of my ability in all things."

Fires.

CRESTLINE, O., April 14.—At noon, yesterday, a despatch was received here that a large fire was raging in our neighboring town of Galion, and, as a high wind prevailed at the time, apprehensions were felt that the entire place would be destroyed, and our firemen were called on for help. They responded promptly, and by the courtesy of the Railway Company, were soon on the ground. A large grain warehouse near the C. C. C. & I. Railroad had caught, it is supposed from a spark of a locomotive, and was completely destroyed, with its contents of grain. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,000. The sparks from the warehouse set fire to three stables in different parts of Galion, and they were also destroyed; but the report prevailing at the time of the fire, that a man had been fatally injured by the kick of a horse, while leading it out of one of the burning stables, proves to be incorrect.

LIMA, O., April 14.—There was a destructive conflagration at Perrysburg, yesterday. The old Court House was destroyed by fire; also, five dwelling houses were totally destroyed. Two large stove factories were partially consumed. Loss not yet known, but it will be heavy. The town was on fire in some fifty different places, and great alarm prevailed among the citizens. Fire engines were ordered there from Toledo. There were two dwellings burned at Columbus Grove this afternoon. No particulars. A large wood-pile at Milton, on the D. & M. Railway was burned up, delaying trains on that road several hours. A small stable belonging to Thomas Dunn, was burned in Lima. Loss small.

VAN WERT, O., April 14.—Fires are raging in the northern part of this county with great fury, destroying everything before them.

AYER, Mass., April 14.—Fire broke out last night in a building owned by Samuel Reed, and destroyed all the buildings on the north side of Main street, between the Worcester & Nashua Railroad and the Lowell freight depot. The property destroyed includes the Post Office, Barlow & Steward's grocery, lumber shed of Phelps & Wood with lumber, W. H. H. Bond's dentistry, C. G. Wood's meat market, Masonic Hall, C. W. Mason's dry and fancy goods store, W. Wright & Son's furniture store, Jenkins' variety store and dwelling house, A. J. F. Boynton's stove and tinware store, L. Tuttle's furniture store, Mrs. Nutting's millinery store and dwelling house, Lupkin's fish market, C. A. Lawton's paint shop, Union Hall building, H. C. Sherwin's grocery, Levi Sherwin's cloak and fancy goods store, J. C. Tennis' boot, shoe and clothing store, Pages' block, G. C. Bush's apothecary shop, Fernald's boot and shoe store, J. W. Stuart's grocery and dry goods store and dwelling house, A. Markham's apothecary and jewelry store, Wheeler, Brown & Co.'s grocery, dry goods, and hardware store, Bruce & Chard's piano and organ depot,—stock mostly saved; E. A. Flagg's tailor shop, E. D. Simmons' dry and fancy goods store, J. D. Brown's dentistry, Unitarian Church, brick school house on Washington street, engine house, Odd Fellows and Grand Army Hall, John Spaulding, Jr.'s, law office, dwelling houses of Mrs. Gates, A. F. Colburn, Levi Sherwin, George Day, George Champney, T. Hand, A. Page; dwellings and barns of Stephen Barrett, Samuel Dickinson, Andrew Welch, Harvey A. Woods, W. Sawyer, H. H. Bliss, J. E. Fletcher, and two dwellings, three shops, and boarding house of A. Peabody. All the business portion of the place is destroyed, not a grocery or dry goods store remaining. The loss is estimated at $150,000 to $200,000; insured for $42,500. The cause of the fire is unknown.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 14.—The Union Block, one of the largest buildings in the West Borough, and a large boarding house, were totally destroyed by fire this morning.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 14.—A fire this evening on Minersville street destroyed ten tenement buildings. Loss, $15,000.

NEW YORK.

REFUSE TO COALESCE.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Brooklyn Workingmen's Assembly, in which all trades and handicrafts are represented, refuse to accept the co-operation of the Internationals, on the ground that the latter is a political organization, and does not represent any class of men who earn their living by labor.

Miss Emma Couch, confined in the Tombs, awaiting trial for the alleged blackmailing of Rev. Abraham Carter, is stated to have in her possession notes and drafts for $3,000, signed by her reverend accuser.

OPEN ON SUNDAY.

The Academy of Design was open to-day for the first time on Sunday. An unusually large and very orderly assemblage was present to view the works of art.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Rev. Theodore Cuyler, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will sail for Europe on Wednesday as the accredited delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to the General Presbyterian Assemblies of England, Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Cuyler preached his parting sermon to-night to an immense congregation.

[To the Associated Press.]

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Trouble is threatened on the new railroad between Elizabethport and Perth Amboy. The Board of Directors, in accordance with an agreement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, contracting for building the road and bridge across the Raritan River at Perth Amboy. When the contractor began work, a force of men appeared on the road under orders of John Taylor Johnston, a stockholder, and formerly connected with the management, and disputed the right to construct a road. With other laborers they were ordered off the line by the President of the Elizabethport & Perth Amboy Railroad, Colonel W. A. Jones, and obeyed the order, but returned in force and a slight disturbance ensued. Both parties have been largely reinforced and trouble is imminent. The management claim that Mr. Johnston has no authority for his conduct.

THE ERIE SUITS.

There is as yet no co-operation on the part of the Erie Directors with the Attorney General in the suit against Gould and Lane, but it is understood that they unanimously favor a vigorous prosecution of Gould, and deny having paid him the million which he claimed to have advanced for the needs of the road.

MRS NILSSON

presided last evening at one of the stalls at the fair in aid of the Homœopathic Surgical Hospital, for which purpose $30,000 are expected to be raised.

CARL SCHURZ

lectured last evening at the Opera House, Newark, on the German Nation in America, for the benefit of the German hospital.

FIRE.

The Metropolitan Paper Collar Factory, corner of Washington and Jay streets, was burned last night. Loss on stock, $100,000. A great portion of the machinery, valued at $150,000, was ruined, and the loss will doubtless reach half its value. The office of John Taylor Sons' brewery was damaged $10,000 by water. The building owned by the same was damaged $25,000. All fully insured. Five hundred girls are thrown out of employment.

STRAWBERRIES.

The first Charleston strawberries sold in New York, on Saturday, at $2.50 @ 3.00 a quart.

ATTEMPT TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF A MURDERER.

An attempt is making for the release from Sing Sing of Moses Lowenberg, who killed Samuel Hoffman in 1861. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. The existing statute providing that a person so sentenced be executed within a year under the warrant issued by the Governor was repealed in the spring of 1862, and since then every successive Governor has declined to grant the warrant.

BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher preached to-day from the text, "Our Father," a sermon denying utterly the doctrine of foreordainment, and claiming God to be a God of love, and not the friend which such dogma implies.

IOWA.

Saturday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, April 13.—The Senate had no session to-day, having adjourned yesterday until Tuesday next.

In the House the Classifying (or Sifting) Committee submitted a report which was adopted, dividing bills into three classes—first, second, and third. Those bills are to be taken up in the order named in the report, unless by consent of two-thirds of the House a different order shall be made.

A resolution was adopted that, after 9½ o'clock Monday morning, no person shall speak more than five minutes upon any one question, without the unanimous consent of the House.

A bill passed creating the Thirteenth Judicial District, dividing the same into circuits, and providing for the election of District and Circuit Judges therein, and changing the boundaries of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Judicial Districts. The new district is composed of the counties of Fremont, Mills, Pottawatomie, Crawford, Shelby, Carroll, Greene, and Audubon.

The Senate resolution, allowing the construction of a highway on the Grounds of the Agricultural College and Farm, was adopted.

The resolution appointing Maturin L. Fisher and Mrs Prudence A. Appleman Trustees of the Insane Asylum at Independence was adopted.

The Senate bill allowing counties to purchase grounds and erect buildings for the use of Agricultural Societies and fairs was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions. The compulsory Education Bill was indefinitely postponed. It made the sending of children to school sixteen weeks each year (eight of which should be consecutive) obligatory upon parents or guardians, and provided for a penalty of $20 for a violation of the law.

The bill for the better prevention of criminal abortions was indefinitely postponed.

The bill providing for the delivery of the unclaimed bodies of deceased paupers and criminals to Professors of medical schools, for purposes of dissection, and provides for their proper interment after having served such purposes, was discussed, and further consideration postponed until Wednesday next.

Bills were passed to-day providing for taking testimony on applications to the Governor for pardons and commutation of sentence; legalizing the acts of the Board of Supervisors of Poweshiek County in voting $3,500 for the purchase of a poor farm; recognizing the State Historical Society; providing for the payment of the mileage of the members of the Fourteenth General Assembly; legalizing the past laying out of public roads by County Judges and Auditors; allowing duplicate geological specimens, now in the care of the State University, to be divided, and one set sent to the Agricultural College and farm; giving transportation to discharged convicts to any part of the State to which they may wish to go,—the Warden issuing the passes and the State paying for the same; convicts are also allowed a sum not less than $3 nor more than $5, upon discharge; requiring that conditional sales of personal property be executed, acknowledged, and recorded, like mortgages of personal property, to be of any validity as against *bona fide* purchasers, executioners and attaching creditors; to prohibit appropriations, gifts, or donations of public money or property for ecclesiastical or sectarian purposes.

The bill making railroad companies liable for all damages done by reason of any negligence or carelessness on the part of their agents or employes, the bill requiring each and every locomotive to carry a steam whistle and a bell weighing at least thirty pounds, which bell shall be rung, or the whistle sounded, at every crossing, or the entering of any town, was indefinitely postponed.

MISSOURI.

Alleged Defalcation of a Revenue Collector—Hotel and Elevator Burned—Close of the Fore Murder Trial—Consecration of a Catholic Bishop.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The *Republican* has a special from Springfield, Mo., stating George D. Orner, Revenue Collector of the Fifth District, is accused of defalcation, and a suit has been commenced against him and his securities for $100,000.

The Radford House and elevator at Warrensburg, Mo., was burned yesterday. The elevator contained fifty thousand bushels of grain. Loss estimated at $100,000; insurance unknown.

John Lay, a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was crushed to death at Laclede yesterday between two construction trains.

Otto Koerber, a clerk for Koehler & Co., took a dose of arsenic on Friday and died yesterday.

The jury in the Fore murder case agreed on a verdict at half-past 1 this morning. The Court having adjourned and all the officers gone home, Judge Primm, who was called up from his bed, ordered the jury to bring in a sealed verdict to-morrow morning. It has been freely stated to-day that the verdict is for acquittal, but nothing definite is known.

Rev. J. P. Ryan was to-day consecrated Bishop of Trichonia and coadjutor of Archbishop Kenrick, of this diocese, at St. John's Catholic Church, corner of Chesnut and Sixteenth streets. The church was elaborately decorated and densely packed with spectators. The ceremonies, which were very impressive and quite lengthy, were performed by Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, Bishop Foley, of Chicago, Feehan, of Nashville, Grace, of St. Paul, Miege, of Leavenworth, Heiss, of La Crosse, Hogan, of St. Joseph, Baltis, of Alton, Ryan, of Buffalo, McCloskey, of Louisville, and Hennessy, of Dubuque.

FOREIGN.

The English and American Counter-Cases Ready for Presentation.

Views of the American Counsel as to the Duty of the Arbitrators.

Increasing Disorder in Some of the Spanish Provinces.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 14.—An attempt was made, last night, to throw a fast train on the Madrid & Saragossa Railway off the track, near Giguenza. Obstructions had been placed on the road which could not have been seen in the night. They were fortunately discovered and removed before the train reached Giguenza. The news of this atrocious attempt causes great indignation here. An immediate investigation has been ordered.

Despatches from the Captain-General of Catalonia say that disturbances are feared in Barcelona. Castell's band, 600 strong, is in the vicinity. A plan is on foot for twenty of the band to enter the city and set fire to some buildings, so that in the confusion all their companions can pass in and gain possession of the city. Proofs of the plot are in the hands of the authorities. A detachment of troops has been sent out to find Castell's band.

The origin of the present disorder is attributed to the Internationalists, supported by Carlists and Republicans.

The Minister of War has ordered the suspension of all military furloughs and the immediate return of officers to their posts.

The Church of St. Thomas was destroyed by fire last night. Several persons were injured by falling walls and timbers. The King, Marshal Serrano, and city authorities were on the spot, and used every effort to save the church. The flames were stayed barely in time to prevent an extensive conflagration.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, April 13.—A special says the Revolutionists have started on a new base in their warfare against the Juarez Government. Diaz has abrogated the plan of De la Noria, and proclaimed a fight under the Constitution which, according to his declaration, is to remain intact. The plan of Noria had been the element of discord between the Revolutionists and Lerdistas, because it put out the candidate of the latter, Lerdo de Tejada, as Chief Justice, from the Presidency, in case of the fall of Juarez. The cause of disagreement between the two parties has now been removed by this act of Diaz. The fight, now, simply is for the sole object of dethroning Juarez, on the grounds of illegal tenure of office. The present Constitution is to be left in operation, making Lerdo de Tejada, at present Chief Justice of the Republic, successor of Juarez as President of Mexico. It is calculated that the consequence of this step will be that all the Lerdistas will now join the Revolutionists in active hostilities against the Juarez Government. Trevino has issued a manifesto declaring the new alliance an accomplished fact. He left Camargo yesterday noon with 1,500 men and 10 guns, and is coming down the river road to attack this city. Another revolutionary force of 1,000 men, cavalry, is also moving on this inner road with the same object. The two forces will form a junction near Matamoras in two days, and then bear down on the city and begin a regular siege.

MATAMORAS, April 14.—The Revolutionists appear to have another hitch. Their troops are halted between Reynosa and this city. General Hinijosa, late second in command under Quiroga, is in Brownsville, and would not return to Quirogas' command when sent for by a special courier. St. Clair, representing himself as the chief of Quirogas' artillery, also reached Brownsville yesterday.

Nuevo Laredo has been reoccupied by Government forces, and it is rumored that General Septede Juaria, Governor of Coahuila, has attacked Saltillo, which the revolutionists are hastening back to defend. There are rumors that General Diaz is either helplessly ill or dead, and that the revolutionists of all shades will unite on Lerdo Tejedo for President.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 14.—The London *Observer* says Lord Tenterdon and Hon. Caleb Cushing will present the counter cases of their respective Governments at Geneva to-morrow. The sitting of the Board will be very brief. Messrs. Cushing, Davis, and Evarts counsel for the American Government, will prolong their stay in Paris till June. They are of the opinion that the Board of Arbitration is bound to adjudicate the Alabama claims after the delivery of the counter-cases, even should one of the litigants withdraw.

GENEVA, April 14.—The British and American gentlemen connected with the tribunal of arbitration have arrived here, and the presentation of counter-cases will take place to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of President Grant, arrived here yesterday, and was received by Mr. Dudley, American Consul. Miss Grant proceeds to London on Monday.

LONDON, April 14.—The Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster has been offered to John Bright.

ITALY.

ROME, April 14.—The Pope on Friday gave audience to many citizens of Rome and four hundred persons from foreign parts. His Holiness gave his benediction successively to all countries represented by visitors, particularly to Ireland, Poland, Holland, and the United States of America. He praised France and counselled forbearance and gentleness toward some intolerant Frenchmen. He prayed for Germany, subjugated as she was by an anti-Catholic spirit, and Austria, he said, greatly needed the prayers of the faithful.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 14.—Thiers held a brilliant reception at the Palace Elysee yesterday. It was attended by nearly a thousand persons. Among them were the Duke of Nemours, Count of Paris, Duke of Alencon, and Prince of Coburg-Gotha.

POLITICAL.

New York City Politics.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The local politics of New York are very gradually taking shape for the spring election, but nothing yet can be predicted of the results. Tammany finds itself weaker than had been supposed, and has found, it is said, a coalition for a satisfactory division of the principal offices among the leaders of the Tammany and Apollo Hall organizations.

The report is that under this arrangement Ex-Sheriff O'Brien will be nominated for Comptroller and Daniel Tieman or Robert A. Withaius for Mayor. The new Board of the Tammany sachems will be installed in May, and will shortly after elect a Father of Council and Scribe. Mr. Schell, present Grand Sachem, will hold over for another year, such being the unanimous desire. The new Board of Reform Organization, which proposes to act in connection with the Committee of Seventy, independently of party, have opened rooms for enrollment at the headquarters of the Committee.

The Democracy and the Cincinnati Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Democratic members of Congress are consulting among themselves regarding their political course in view of the Cincinnati Convention. Some of them freely express their willingness to vote for the nominee of that Convention, provided the demonstration there shall give promise of success, and the platform be of such character that they can indorse it. They say they want only the enunciation of a few general principles. Some of the Anti-Administration Republicans have been privately exchanging views with them in order to arrange a basis of coalition. It is generally agreed, however, by the Democrats that their course will be governed by the National Democratic Convention, whether it shall agree to support the Cincinnati nominee or make a nomination of its own.

Telegraphic Brevities.

—A fire in Oswego yesterday morning destroyed Bandler's clothing store, Elliott's drug store, Mrs. Ashley's saloon, Ogden's cigar store, E Day's saloon, and Mrs. Manning's millinery store, on Lake street. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,000. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—Panama papers of the 3d announce the Virginius as still at Aspinwall, watched by the Pizarro and Tornado. The United States steamer Kansas was daily expected.

—James G. Robinson, formerly editor of the Bucyrus (O.) *Journal*, died yesterday in that city, of an affection of the brain, after an illness of about three weeks.

—Dr. Wm. Hewer, and English miser, aged 84 years, long a noted character of San Francisco, was yesterday found dead in his room on a pile of rags. The room had not been swept for fourteen years. Evidence of his owning twelve thousand pounds in the English funds was found in the room.

—The Apaches attacked a stage near Prescott, Arizona, on the 8th inst. The passengers killed one Indian and escaped. The Americans residing on the Gila are in great fear of an attack from Sonora, to revenge the lynching of Mexicans a month since.

—A Pittsburgh despatch announces that the wife of Peter Weiss, a cattle broker, was found yesterday morning dying from a wound in her throat, extending from ear to ear. She was unable to speak, but indicated that her husband committed the deed. He denies this, and says that the act was performed by herself, but his clothes were covered with blood and the two were known to be in the habit of quarrelling. Weiss was arrested.

—A fire on Saturday night at Appen Station, on the Great Western Railroad, 25 miles west of London, C. W., destroyed all the station buildings and contents, with considerable wood and other outside property. Loss, several thousand dollars.

—The freight depot of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad at Plainwell, Allegan County, Mich., burned, with all its contents, on Monday night last. Loss reported at $30,000.

—A sad accident occurred at Meadville, Pa., yesterday, which resulted in the death of a little girl about 11 years of age, named Katie Nixon. She was on her way to Sunday school, and stopped on one of the tracks at the crossing to wait until a freight train which was coming had passed. An engine that was backing down the track on which she was standing ran over her killing her instantly. Her attention was evidently attracted by the passing train and she did not observe the engine coming.

—A coal vessel arrived at Halifax yesterday which had been a month out from Arichat, 200 miles distant, having encountered gales which drove her backwards and forwards over the ocean from Cape Hatteras and Bermuda to beyond Newfoundland. Seven men were washed overboard, of whom three were drowned. The crew suffered great privations.

INDIANA.

Important Suit for Damages—Consecration of a Bishop.

FORT WAYNE, April 14.—An important case, in which Thomas Sweeney, of this city, was plaintiff, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company defendant, was decided in Whitley County yesterday in favor of Sweeney. The case was taken from this county on a change of venue. Plaintiff sued for the recovery of four acres of ground constituting a gravel-pit on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway in this city, which had been appraised and taken by the above Company at $10,000. Sweeney placed the value of the same, with damages, at $100,000. After nearly two weeks trial the jury awarded the plaintiff a verdict of $35,000. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court.

An excursion train was run on the Muncie Road yesterday to accommodate those desiring to attend the consecration of Bishop Dowinger, of this diocese, at Cincinnati. A large number from this city attended the ceremonies.

Sale of the Indianapolis Journal—Convention of the National Sunday School Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 14.—The sale of the *Journal* office was consummated yesterday, but, contrary to everyone's expectations, Colonel Holloway and T. D. Fitch sold their interests to L. W. Hasselman, W. P. Fishback, and O. H. Hasselman, the other partners. The price paid was about $200,000.

Articles of association of the Union Furniture Company, of Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, were filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday. Capital stock, $50,000.

The Convention of the National Sunday School Association meets here Tuesday. About 500 regular delegates will be in attendance, and about as many more outside attendants are expected. The sessions will continue for three days.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

Three Phases in the Life of Lola Montez—A Curious Supper Party at Her House, and the Story of the Burdell Murder.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

To-day I have gathered from my book-shelves three little volumes, in each of which is recorded one phase in the life of a woman who was once celebrated for her beauty, her wit, her accomplishments, and her lack of the moral virtues. She was unlike the Pompadour,—for she knew more than that wretched painted baggage ever dreamed of;' nor did she resemble the Duchess of Portsmouth, of whose *gaucheries* Thackeray has left us a wonderful picture. She was prettier and brighter than either of these women; and, unlike either, she made a godly ending of a vicious life—at least so we are told by a distinguished divine, who was her spiritual adviser at the last; and you will agree with me, I am sure, in the conclusion that no distinguished divine was ever known to take distorted views of human nature, in whatever aspect it happened to be presented.

The woman was Lola Montez—"Countesse de Lansfield" she called herself in the big, manly, sprawling autograph, a specimen of which lies before me as I write.

According to Eugene de Mirecourt, upon whose sharp pen-nib Lola was twirled about for the inspection of the world some fifteen years ago, she "never had any shame." If anything could have shamed her in the day of her greatest success and most signal triumphs, a prophetic vision of the closing period of her own career would have accomplished that task; but, destitute of such a revelation, she merited for the greater part of her life the stigma which the French wit relentlessly stamped upon her name.

The little French copy of *Les Contemporians*, issued in Paris in 1857, which contains De Mirecourt's scathing review of Lola's life anterior to that date, is the first of the three volumes to which allusion has been made. It is embellished with a portrait of the Countess, representing her arrayed in a jaunty riding habit. Her face is full, her great eyes brilliant, her head derped gracefully in the falling folds of a veil, and her left hand grasps a tiny riding whip. The biographical sketch is crisply written in the epigrammatic style which French wits love, and the character of Lola's escapades in Bavaria and elsewhere is outlined with an uncommonly free pencil. In point of fact, the artist's pencil is more than free. It is loose. I refrain from making extracts, other than to hint at De Mirecourt's contrast between Lola Montez and Ninon de l'Enclos—of the latter of whom he observes that "*her* faults were covered with a triple veil of grace, wit, and decency."

Let the Frenchman pass. He illustrated the earlier phase of the pseudo-Countess' career.

A year after the publication of De Mirecourt's biography, Lola appeared in the United States, and in the fall of 1858 she was one of the notable persons in this city—keeping open house on Sunday in a pretty little cottage which she had hired on the Third avenue—I think on the corner of Nineteenth street. There she gave her mornings to the preparation of lectures, which were delivered with indifferent success, and to the writing of her book on "The Arts of Beauty," in which sarcastic advice is given to young gentlemen as to the manner of bestowing their attention upon the ladies of their circle—and it is the accidental discovery of this little volume which recalls to me an incident of Lola's appearance as a hostess.

By a curious combination of circumstances, it happened to me to be included among a large company of her guests on one pleasant summer evening in the early fall. I had heard so much of this singular woman that a natural feeling of curiosity had been awakened in my virtuous bachelor bosom, and I gladly accepted an invitation to call upon her. I had met her but once before, and then for a moment only; but her faculty of remembering names and faces was extraordinary, and on entering her parlors I was immediately accosted by her, with a smile of friendly recognition and a wave of the hand toward an adjacent seat.

I found the rooms filled by a motley party. There were Frenchmen and Germans, Englishmen and Americans, meek but swarthy Cubans, and soft-eyed Italians, and "Madame Lola"—as all termed her in those days—had a word for the French, the German, the Italian, and the Cuban, each in his own tongue. Such polyglot acquirements, I confess, amazed me—and Lola herself was a puzzle. Seated in an easy chair in the centre of a throng of admirers, she conversed incessantly, exchanged quip and repartee, welcomed new-comers without interrupting the stream of dialogue—and smoked cigarettes with assiduity. The fragment fumes of choice Latakia filled the rooms, and Lola's hands were constantly busy in the preparation of fresh supplies of "the weed" for herself and her companions. She asked me to take a cigarette. I consented—mainly to see how she would manufacture it. It was ready in twenty seconds. Taking from the arm of her chair a reticule, containg tobacco in one division and silk paer in another, the roll was twisted in a twinkling, and Lola's light lighted it. We sat and smoked together, till the cigarette burned out—it was not long—and then the bell announced supper.

I do not believe that curious supper will be forgotten by any of the party of twenty who sat down to partake of it. Lola placed at her left hand the only other person of her own sex who appeared among the guests, and at her right was a dashing French Captain, across whose face a sabre-stroke had left a sinister scar. The talk of the table soon turned upon the absorbing topic of the day—the Burdell murder. Various hypotheses were broached, and the argument finally became general and heated. The question in dispute was that of the sex of the assassin. We had the whole controversy settled in a summary fashion by the scarred Captain—who, gravely rising, and, walking toward the window, opened the drawer of a neat little *escritoire*, took therefrom a beautiful little Turkish dagger—Lola's property—and then, returning to his place at table, drew himself up and described at great length how a woman stabs a man, premising that noone but a woman could have inflicted the wounds found upon the body of Dr. Burdell.

"A man," said the Captain, "when he strikes with a dagger, makes a strong downward blow—*thus*;" illustrating with a fierce emphasis. "But a woman is unaccustomed to the use of a weapon, and she makes spiteful little *upward* blows, as if she had struck with a pair of scissors. Now, most of the wounds Dr. Burdell received were of slight depth, and nearly all took an upward direction. So, you see, the doctor must have been murdered by a woman!"

Lola cried out at this in rapture, "Bravo! Captain! you have made it all clear! Now let us have some salad and some wine."

And then the conversation passed into other channels. There was a good deal of wit, but no coarseness. Much wine was consumed but the consumers were seasoned vessels. Smoking was encouraged, not prohibited; and at the end of the third hour, Lola was dimly visible through the overhanging cloud, to the creation of which she had contributed her full share.

But all this time I was studying the hostess. Her beauty had been left in Europe, except that belonging to her wonderful eyes,—eyes that never ceased till the last hour of her life to express the force and the passion of her nature. But the face was drawn and haggard, the form attenuated, and the hands almost transparent. With all her vivacity and sparkling wit, the Countess was but a wreck. Three years later she was dead.

This brings me to the last epoch in her life. The record is contained in a little volume, entitled "The Story of a Penitent," issued six years after Lola's death, by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, in New York. It appears from this singular story that Lola, who died in this city in 1861, and was buried in Greenwood under her proper name of Eliza Gilbert, became a convert to the Christian faith during her last illness. In the latter part of 1860 she was struck with paralysis of her left side, and lay for some days in an unconscious state. When her system had partly rallied, she became thoughtful upon religious subjects, and solicited the ministrations of the late Dr. Hawks, to whom she confided the story of her life and her hopes of a new spiritual existence. Dr. Hawks has left a brief memoir, in which he describes these interviews. "In the course of a long experience as a Christian minister," he writes, "I don't think I ever saw a deeper penitence and humility, more real contrition of soul, and more of bitter self-reproach, than in this poor woman. When I prayed with her, nothing could exceed the fervor of her devotion; and never had I a more watchful and attentive hearer than when I read the Scriptures." In another passage Dr. Hawks relates that during this period the Bible was always within reach of her hands, and adds: "On my first visit, when I took up her Bible from the table, the fact struck me that it opened of its own accord at the touching story of Christ's forgiveness of the Magdelene in the house of Simon."

Fragments from Lola's diary are not the least interesting part of this little tract. The first extract, dated September 10, 1859, shows profound devotional feeling, and those which follow reveal the growth of a strong religious faith. In one singular passage she writes: "All that has passed in New York has not been mere illusion. I feel that it is true. The Lord heard my feeble cry to Him, and I felt what no human tongue can describe. Such feelings belong not to pen, or will, or words."

Elsewhere she writes: "To-morrow is Sunday, and I shall go to the poor little humble chapel, and there will I mingle my prayers with the fervent pastor, and with the good and true. There is no pomp or ceremony among these. All is simple. No fine dresses, no wordly display, but the honest Methodist breathes forth a sincere prayer, and I feel much unity of soul."

The lives of but few women display such striking contrasts as that of Lola Montez.

THE VATICAN.

A Dismal Easter—Latest Papal Discourse.

Writing from Rome on March 22, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Easter season, at which formerly the pomp and splendor of the Pontifical power shone out with the fullest effulgency, will be but dismal this year at the Vatican. Discomfited in Germany, the Ultramontane party finds no cause for contentment in Italy, while any hopes it may have based upon its supporters in France have received a severe blow from the postponement of discussion in the Versailles Assembly and the arrival of M. Fournier. The Pope himself betrays the disappointment and chagrin of his most passionate and fanatical supporters, if we may judge from some of his recent Dominical utterances, which bear the stamp of a troubled spirit and of a judgment curiously warped. You are aware that it is the custom of the Roman parish priests to collect a number of their parishioners on the Sunday, and to conduct them to the Vatican with addresses of congratulation or sympathy. It is unnecessary to add that the Romans got together for this weekly homage are not exactly the flower of the population, in point either of position or of intelligence, and that few of them are above the social rank and mental standard of the people one may see any Sunday in St. Peter's devoutly kissing the Saint's toe. Pius IX., therefore, if he desires to be intelligible to his Sabbath visitors, does well to restrict himself to plain language and commonplace sentiments. Occasionally, however, he breaks out in a political strain, and in speeches which seem intended rather for the outer world than for the small and simple flock to whom they are immediately addressed. This was the case on Sunday last, when certain parishioners of San Giovanni dei Florentini had the happiness to be admitted to the Pontifical presence. The theme of the Pope's discourse was the usurpation of his rights and the slavery to which he and his subjects were held. He quoted words written many years ago by Massimo d'Azeglio, with reference to the extension of the Kingdom of Italy in the South, and which, in substance, were that it was by love, and not by arms, that such extension was sought, and that if any part of Italy had no will to join the common country, and range itself under the liberating Government, that Government had no desire to possess it. The Pope declared that the liberty which the recent invaders of his dominions boasted to have brought with them, was a mere lie, and meant liberty for themselves, and slavery for others; and, quoting the words of Christ to the Scribes and Pharisees, he denounced the pretended emancipators as slaves of sin. His opinion of Liberal and Constitutional Governments was summed up as follows:

What are certain Governments? They are like a pyramid, of which the apex is one dependent on a Cabinet, which is dependent on an Assembly, which, in its turn, is dependent on a thousand demons who have chosen it. All are slaves of sin; the Angel of God pursues them, and threatens them with a naked sword; and the day will come when this exterminating angel will make known the justice of God and the effects of his mercy.

Death of a Centenarian.

From the New York Sun.

On Wednesday morning Mr. John Hutchisen died at his residence, 120 York street, Brooklyn, at the patriarchal age of 107 years. Mr. Hutchison was born in Ireland in 1765, and was of Scotch descent. He was reared to the linen bleaching business, and was engaged in it more or less up to the time of his emigration from the old country. At the hale old age of 59 he married Hannah Millen, who was then a young woman of 24. The pair had three children. When in his 71st year, the venerable gentleman was seized with a desire to visit foreign climes. He decided to come to the United States. On his arrival in New York he experienced much difficulty in obtaining employment on account of his advanced age. A few years later on he was joined here by his wife and children, and they settled down to the weaving business.

The deceased centenarian led a regular life, being very temperate in his habits and diet. He retained his senses up to the time of his death, and could read, speak, and hear as well as any of those around him. He prided himself on his teeth, having lost but one of them during his lifetime. For many years Mr. Hutchinson had habitually made a journey on foot, by way of Catharine ferry to Stanton and Allen streets, where some friends of his resided. Within the last six months he was obliged to discontinue this practice and content himself with tramping about the neighborhood, where he was, of course, well known. On one occasion he followed a procession as far as the Brooklyn City Hall, and was lost. He was taken home by a neighbor. Mr. Hutchinson leaves three children, fifteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. He also leaves a widow who is 72 years of age, looks about 50, and has all the animation and agility of a woman of 40. His aunt died at the age of 108.

A-d-am.

The various mercantile agencies are obliged to employ men in the large cities to look up up and report business changes. It is customary to divide this labor, one man being authority on the shoe trade, while another knows all about dry goods. One genius named June represents Bradstreet's Agency in New York, and was lately set to find if anything was the matter with a certain Beekman street firm, paper dealers. As is usual in such cases, he sought an established house in the same line to commence inquiries, and, as it chanced, found only the senior partner in the office, an old man of nearly four-score years, who seemed to know all about the firm in question, and began telling of their circumstances in the year 1812, all June could do to bring him back to the present time proving entirely ineffectual. Finally the old man seemed electrified with an idea. "My partner," said he, "has known them longer than I have," and, tottering toward a basement door, he called, in a cracked voice: "A-d-am! A-d-am!" "Hold on," cried the horrified inquirer, "1812 is as far back as I want to go,—don't, for God's sake, call up Adam."—*Newspaper Reporter.*

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., April 14.—In the Senate yesterday the following bills passed: Senate bill to provide for the acknowledgment of instruments of writing before a Vice Consul of the United States; House bills to authorize stockholders of joint stock and other companies to fix the number of their Board of Directors; to authorize County Commissioners to establish corners of townships.

In the House, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to inquire whether there is any practical means for the destruction of the Colorado potato bug.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—An area of low barometer is advancing over Nebraska and Dakota, and will probably move over Southern Lake Michigan on Monday, with diminishing pressure throughout the Mississippi Valley.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.,
Branch, 493 Wabash-av.
CHICAGO, April 8, 1872.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Corporations, and individuals;
Discount Commercial Paper;
Make call loans on Governments or other approved collateral;
Draw Sterling Bills direct on London at favorable rates.
Transact a regular banking business.

Republic Insurance Certificates.
I will sell from $10,000 to $20,000 August and December certificates. Will buy at highest market price. R. D. STILES, 534 Wabash av.

BAKERS.

THOMSON & TEMPLETON,
Manufacturers of Crackers,
213 East Randolph-st.,
Would call attention to their
ENGLISH ALBERT BISCUIT,
ALBERT GRAHAM BISCUIT,
"NIC-NACS," AND
PLAIN GRAHAM CRACKERS,
As the most nutritious and easily digested crackers manufactured.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, etc.

BIDDLE & BOYD,
WHOLESALE
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,
Tailors' Trimmings,
Have a full line in every department, and make the lowest prices.
274 East Madison-st.,
NEAR THE BRIDGE.

STOVES.

Rathbone's Stoves
Are favorably known all over the United States, and no house is complete without one. Among their most popular patterns are the
FEARLESS
Cooking Stove, for Coal or Wood, with or without low cast Reservoir.
Good Cheap Stoves
In large variety, at their wholesale salesrooms,
30 & 32 South Canal-st.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO.
☞ Retailed by prominent dealers in the city and country.

TWINES AND CORDAGE.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
REMOVED TO
226, 228 & 230
SOUTH WATER-ST.
Twines and Cordage.
Steel and Iron Wire Rope.
Full Stock of Manilla, Sisal, Jute, and other Ropes.
Blocks all sizes.
Awnings, Tents, and Wagon Covers made to order promptly.

FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,
Fashionable
FURNITURE,
[Late 263 Randolph-st.,]
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.
We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,
PAPERHANGINGS
At FACTORY PRICES.
State & 12th-sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,
SALESROOM:
69 and 71 Wabash-av
One door south of Randolph-st.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Claims.
All valid claims against the PEOPLE'S INS. CO., of San Francisco, for loss by fire, or other claims, must be presented at the office of the undersigned, 503 Wabash-av., before the first of May, 1872.
A. R. GUNNISON.

WANTED.

Wanted a Good Practical Cutter
For a first-class establishment in a city of 20,000 inhabitants in Indiana. Apply at office of SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN, & CO., 616 Wabash av.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.
Special Convocation this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the P. & M. E. Degrees, at Union Park Lodge Hall, No. 681 West Lake-st. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.
Waubansia, No. 160, A. F. & A. M., meets THIS EVENING (7½ o'clock) at Pleiades Hall, corner Clinton and Twelfth-sts. Every member is requested to be present, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting. Visiting Brethren cordially invited.
J. E. CHURCH, W. M.
E. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights.
Special conclave of St Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Attention, Sir Knights.
Stated conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T. THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on the K. T. Order. By order of the E. C.
JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

MILLINERY.

Grand Permanent
OPENING OF
WHOLESALE MILLINERY!
WALSH & HUTCHINSON,
251 & 253 Wabash-av.
We shall open on Monday, April 15, in our new and magnificent double store, Nos. 251 and 253 Wabash-av., a large and attractive stock of Rich MILLINERY Goods, mostly of our own importation, to which we respectfully invite your attention.
Walsh & Hutchinson
Wabash-av. stages pass the door every three minutes.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.
Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to
Ashland-av.
The most desirable MANUFACTURING and DOCK PROPERTY in the city, having track connections with all the railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH, and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve.
S. J. WALKER,
No. 183 West Washington-st.

Handsome Business Property
FOR SALE.
Handsome new store, No. 813 Madison-st., three stories and basement; Lake Superior red sandstone front; plate glass show front; two upper stories finished for residence in the most beautiful and complete style. The building was put up last summer, and is built in the most substantial and perfect manner throughout. The store and lot for sale very low until May 1. Inquire of the owners,
WESTERN STAR METAL CO.,
No. 17 South Canal-st.

HIGHLAND PARK.
One of the most desirable dwelling houses in this wide-awake, lake shore, suburban town, for sale on favorable terms. It is a two-story brick, nearly new, modern improvements, large lot, and only three blocks from the depot. Trains regular and frequent. Inquire of TYLER, WRENN & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

VERY DESIRABLE MARBLE-FRONTS
for sale on easy terms, at Oakland.
Two-story and basement marble fronts, on Langley-st., first-class in every respect; gas and water, sewer, &c; $8,000 each, terms to suit.
Two-story and basement Milwaukee brick houses, on Vincennes-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st., all modern improvements; $6,500 each, terms to suit.
Two-story and basement Milwaukee brick, on Johnson-place, all modern improvements; $5,500, terms to suit.
ULRICH & BOND, Real Estate Dealers, 511 Wabash-av.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Three lots on Willard place, each 28 feet front, with two handsome cottages—one of 6 rooms, nearly new, and one of 10 rooms, in good repair. Will be sold separately or together. The location is unsurpassed, and the property will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. Also three vacant lots on Monroe-st., the first lots fronting south, east of Western-av.; on long time. H. W. FOWLER, 17 South Canal-st.

House For Sale,
110 LOOMIS-ST.
House is thoroughly built; has gas and water, and large closets, good cellar and attic; street paved.
CHACE & ABELL, 328 Wabash-av.

For Sale.
On Fifth av., between Madison and Monroe, 131x82 feet deep to alley. Will sell in lots of 44 feet each if desired.
W. H. PHARE, No. 239 West Lake-st.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

BLISS & TORREY,
IMPORTERS,
No. 25 Market-st.,
Have just received, per steamer Spain, the following
FRENCH GOODS:

Ivory Hair Brushes,	Tooth Brushes,
Trephaned Brushes,	Puff Boxes,
Buffalo Nail Brushes,	Rouge Cases,
Fine Gilt Pungents,	P. & H. Combs,
Oriza Extract,	Dorin's Rouge,
Oriza Cosmetic,	Dorin's Blanc de Pearle,
Oriza Oil,	Lorenzo's Brushes,
Oriza Amber Water,	Lorenzo's Mirrors,
Lubin's Lavender Water,	Lubin's Extracts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SALT,
217 Michigan-av., op. Tremont House.

GEO. H. FROST,
City Surveyor,
500 WABASH-AV.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE:
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

IRON SHINGLES,
Corrugated
IRON DOORS,
AND SHUTTERS.
S. B. MUNSON, Jr., & CO.,
27 North Canal-st.

LUMBER.
Desiring to close out our stock by the first of May, we will sell in quantities at low prices. Our stock contains nearly all descriptions of Dry Lumber, Shingles, and Lath.
JILLETT & KING, 22 Sherman-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
The second, third, and fourth floors of
NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING,
NO. 136 STATE STREET.
Three doors south of Madison.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 Randolph-st.

LADIES' WEAR.

W. REID,
Late of A. G. Downs & Co.,
WILL
OPEN
On Thursday, April 18, at
329 West Madison-st.
A New Stock of Cloaks, Suits, Laces and Trimmings.
First-class work, the latest modes. Artistes of the highest ability, including some of the favorites of the old "Golden Fleece," and others of established reputation as cutters, fitters, and designers in the great centres of fashion will be found there.

HATS, CAPS, etc.

AMES,
SHERMAN & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods,
Umbrellas & Parasols.
Nos. 56 & 58 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO.

CAGE,
CARHART &
MALLORY,
Successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co.
HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.
Having succeeded to the business of CARHART, LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.
N. B.—Correspondence and orders for CARHART, LEWIS & CO., should be addressed to [illegible] temporarily, 155 MICHIGAN-AV., between Jackson and VanBuren-sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
We have removed to Field, Leiter & Co.'s Block, Market and Madison-sts., where we shall be pleased to see our customers.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO.

IRON AND STEEL.

ROGERS & CO.,
144 Market-st.,
AGENTS FOR THE
UNION IRON COMP'Y
Buffalo, N. Y.,
(Formerly Wadsworth Iron Works),
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wrought Iron Beams and Girders, Channel, Tee and Angle Iron. Also, Union Pig Iron.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
IRON,
STEEL, NAILS,
Heavy Hardware.
New Warehouse and Office,
MICHIGAN-AV., near RANDOLPH-ST.
ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF OLD LOCATION,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Brick Makers.
HARD COAL SCREENINGS
For Sale at our Yards.
SOUTH SIDE---Eighteenth-st. Bridge.
NORTH SIDE---Indiana-st. Bridge.
BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
225 East Washington-st.

Anchor Line.
Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $65; steerage fare, $28, United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and state-rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 234 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

LANMAN & KEMP'S
Florida Water.
100 DOZEN FOR SALE BY
W. A. WEED & CO.,
Druggists' Sundrymen, 419 State-st.

A MEETING of the PROPERTY OWNERS
on Armitage Road and on the other streets in the West Division, on which the so-called Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company propose to lay their tracks, will be held at No. 387 Elston-av. on Wednesday evening, April 17.

Children's Carriages,
Just received at 46 West Randolph-st.
J. F. & J. E. WHITE.

WOOL.
TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,
307 Michigan-av., Chicago.

BASE BALL.
Buy KELLEY'S DEAD for a close game. It cannot be beat. For sale by all dealers. J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., Manufacturers, 206 Michigan-av. and 272 West Madison-st.

BLANK BOOKS & MEMORANDUM BOOKS
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.
The following choice lot of Furniture, consisting of 3 Walnut Chamber Sets, complete, and 1 splendid Oak Diningroom set, of Sideboard, Extension Table, and 12 Chairs, upholstered in green leather; all of which were bought in August last, and have not been in use since the fire. A very liberal discount from present prices will be allowed for cash. Can be seen at 23 Twenty-fifth-st. this day.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANISM.

The Great Demonstration in New York City.

Conclusion of Senator Trumbull's Address.

Senator Schurz's Speech in Full.

Remarks of Horace Greeley--Letter from Senator Fenton.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

The following is the conclusion of Senator Trumbull's speech at the great Liberal Republican meeting in New York City, on the 11th inst. (The remainder of the address, as received by telegraph, was published in our issue of Saturday last):

Let these old Bourbons of both parties--those who still talk of re-enacting the fugitive slave laws and who expect to see Andrew Johnson restored, and those who are still talking of pushing, at the bayonet's point, reconstruction, and to force the vote for General Grant, who is about as popularly dead as Andrew Jackson is physically (great laughter and applause)--think this Rip Van Winkle Republicanism is over, and continue to bury these dead issues. But let the Independent Republicans see all over this land, who believe in progress, in reform, in the living issues of the present, as unable as Chieftains, and let them inaugurate measures which, receiving also the support of the good and live men of all parties, shall rescue the Government from ruin. [Great applause.]

SENATOR FENTON'S LETTER.

At the conclusion of Senator Trumbull's speech, the following letter from Senator Fenton was read:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, U. S. SENATE, WASHINGTON, April 11, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I cannot be with you to-morrow night, but I deem it my duty to say that the movement for Reform and purity of government in the nation and state, and also to secure to the head of affairs a republican statesman trained in Republican ideas, may be cordially accepted. It is a necessity of the hour. I say this as a Republican anxious for the success of honest government and the revival of fraternal feeling throughout the country. Very truly, &c.,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

Colonel Frederick A. Conkling, New York.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

Senator Schurz then spoke as follows:

This is not the first time that I stand upon this platform, and here in 1860, when the Republican party was our Republican candidate for the Presidency, and when it presented the question of the slave power with the battle cry, "Free soil, Free labor, Free Men!" I stood here in 1861 when the second "Secession" movement was known to be a deep-laid scheme of traitorous citizens into the confusing fluctuations of the civil war. I stood here in 1864, when Abraham Lincoln was again our standard bearer, and when the integrity of the Republic and the abolition of slavery were to be sanctioned by the popular verdict. I stood here in 1868, when Ulysses S. Grant was the people's candidate, and when the powers of Government are but without the whims of those who wield them, I admit that in a country like ours, where the people are in extraordinary exercise of power, the temptation of the Government to encroach upon the rights of the people is very great. But even this cannot be done without great danger. It will soon create the habit of arbitrary assumptions of power on one side, and the habit of though less assiduous, passive submission on the other. Hence it is the first duty of patriotism to defend the rights of the people against the encroachments of power, and the first duty of statesmanship to limit Government to the exercise of its legitimate functions.

Look at our political condition at the present time. The voice of the people is hushed; the whole country is practically governed by the Executive power. Congress has become a mere appendage to the Executive Department. Even the Supreme Court is overwhelmed with executive influence. The Senate has refused to reject the nominations of the President, though they were known to be unfit for the offices to which they were appointed

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The four-oared crew of the Atalanta Boat Club sailed for England today, in the City of Montreal, to contend for the amateur championship with the four-oared crew of the London Rowing Club, on the Thames, June 10. The following is a list of the names, position, and weight: Russell Withers, stroke, 181 pounds; Theodore Van Raker, third oar, 158 pounds; Alexander Handy, second oar, 158 pounds; Edward Smith, bow, 126 pounds; Leander Wateh Handy, substitute, 150 pounds. Owing to the backwardness of the spring the crew have had very little practice this season. The shell to be used in the race is still in the builder's hands, and will be forwarded about May 1. A large number of friends and guests accompanied the steamer as far as Sandy Hook, to give the crew a hearty send-off. These four men are not a strictly picked crew, and, being about fifteen pounds each lighter than their English antagonists, they are not expected, by good judges, to fare even as well as the Harvards did in their English encounter.

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

A very lively discussion on the use of tobacco occurred to-day at the meeting of the New York Methodist Conference, on a resolution recommending entire abstinence from the use of the weed. The venerable Dr. Richardson made a spirited defence. He said that after arriving at manhood he was attacked by a distemper which all efforts of physicians failed to relieve, but which was cured by smoking. On his subsequently attempting to abandon the practice, a relapse of the disease took place, which led him to resume the habit. He afterward began the practice of chewing tobacco, using it in a cleanly manner, without expectorating, and he had lived to the age of 83 in excellent health. He felt to bless tobacco every morning of his life. One member of the Conference testified that the use of tobacco had aided to prevent a loosening of his teeth, and that the temporary relinquishment of the practice had been attended with disastrous results. Another member recounted the benefits his wife had derived from the occasional use of a cigar, which was the only manner in which she could obtain relief from asthma. Despite these arguments, however, the resolution was passed.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN

has decided to ask rooms to the public on Sundays, from noon till 6 p. m., and reduce the price of admission to fifteen cents at such times.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened weak, and has been dull and feverish. Many prices were down to the lowest figures of the week. At the close the market rallied slightly in a few shares, but the general list was devoid of animation.

IN THE MONEY MARKET,

early in the day, stock brokers were accommodated at 1-32 and interest at 7 per cent, gold. The supply was more liberal than on yesterday. Commercial paper continues dull and nominal, buyers showing no disposition to purchase while they can lend their money so profitably on call. The money market was unchanged afternoon, and declined to 4 per cent, but afterwards rallied to 7.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull at 109¼@109¾ for prime bankers' 60-day sterling.

THE GOLD MARKET

closed quiet and firm at 110¾@110¾.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was stronger and higher. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101¾@102; Union Pacific firsts, 91½@91¾; land grants, 80¼@81; incomes, 83@86.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was less active, and common brands were heavy and dull. Spring wheat extras of low grades more plenty, and low sale. All winter wheat extras were dull and unchanged; superfine more plenty and heavy. At the close the market was rather weaker on low grades. Winter wheat extras were firmly held, but very dull. Wheat was in limited demand. The market was heavy for spring and common winter; shippers held off and millers buy sparingly. At the close the market was dull for all grades of spring and winter, and to sell lower prices would have to be accepted.

THE PORK MARKET

was stronger, with a moderately active trade.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CASE OF HEALY.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The case against Wm. Healy, broker, charged with perjury, was continued to-day. All the testimony of the prosecution is now in, and the defence will begin on Thursday next.

PERSONAL.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Miss Jane E. Hoey were among the passengers for Europe to-day.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

In a case which came before the Court of Special Sessions, to-day, counsel for the prisoner contended that as the Court was composed of Justices who were appointed to their offices, rather than elected, the proceedings of the Court were illegal under the Constitution of the State. Justice Dowling, who, with Messrs. Shandley and Hogan, compose the Court, overruled the objection. The matter will go before the Court of Appeals.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The adjourned meeting of the Methodist Annual Conference was held to-day. Several members were elected to the General Conference, and a long collection taken up for the East Tennessee College.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Three burglars last night went into a steel pen manufactory in Thirty-seventh street, blew open the safe, and made away with 19 of its contents, when they were arrested.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to-day increasing the salary of Governor to $10,000, and of the other officers proportionately.

An investigation was ordered into the construction of Court Houses in the Third and Ninth Judicial Districts, located in this city.

SMALL-POX.

There were 85 deaths from small-pox during the week.

VOTE OF SUSPENSION.

The Produce Exchange to-day suspended, for 15 and 20 days each, Captain Pinker and Major Hart, who had a personal altercation on Change yesterday.

THE SHERIFF'S BILLS.

T. C. Wyman sent a communication to the Board of Audit to-day, charging that Sheriff Brennan's bills for maintaining of prisoners were fraudulent, but as there were more charges for commitments than there were prisoners arrested.

OBITUARY.

N. B. Clarke, a veteran actor, died this morning, aged 69.

AN ATTACHMENT

was issued by Judge Brady, to-day, against the property of Jacob Sharp, of the Third avenue road to obey the order of the Court in the matter of assignment for street improvements.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

J. W. Avery, the Creekill murderer, has been sentenced to be hung at Hackensack, N. J., on June 28.

SENATOR O'BRIEN

has decided to yield to the pressure of his friends, and will withdraw his resignation.

FINANCES OF GEORGIA.

The sub-Committee of the Georgia Legislature, which has been investigating matters in Atlanta this week, finds that the books of the State Treasurer do not show an increase of Georgia's debt to the full amount of $1,000,000 authorized. The present debt of the State, for three years, was some $16,000,000. Frauds of a gigantic character were perpetrated by the issue of bogus bonds. Another Legislative Committee is now in this city.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Testimony has been already telegraphed in connection with the recent report of a Committee in the "wheel within wheel" of judicial administration in this city. Seems to be a general impression that the Legislature cannot avoid removing or impeaching these Judges on the testimony submitted.

Fatal Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 13.—Jacob Bearss, of Fenton, died at the Irving House, last night, from the effects of injuries sustained by a fall on the previous night from a third story window in the Warner House, at Flint. Bearss was stopping there, and before his death explained that, getting up in the night in a dream, from sound sleep, and being accustomed to sleep on the ground floor at home, he got through the window and fell to the sidewalk, a distance of about thirty feet. He was found lying there about o'clock in the morning.

A tremendous gale has prevailed here all day, and the river has been very much impassable for barges and ferries. Much injury has been done to property. At noon Mr. Alexander MacAdams, an old resident, was hit on the Campau Martins, by a heavy ladder, which was blown over, and received injuries from which he died in a few hours.

The Memiric Races.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—This was the Louisiana Jockey Club's grand inaugural day. The first race, for all ages, $300 entrance, club added, mile heats, for all ages, $100 entrance, club adding $1,000.

Monarchist	1
Nellie Ransom	2
Frank Ransom	3
Santee Sue	4
Bernard Williams	5 dist
Nelly Gray	6 dis

Time, 2:09, 2:44.

Monarchist, Mr. Sandford's entry, was the favorite, and won the first heat by two lengths and the last by one length. The weather was clear and warm; good track and fine attendance.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A Council Bluffs despatch reports a duel on the *tapis* between editors.

—Lieutenant A. Mahoney, of the Fourteenth Infantry, dropped dead, on Friday evening, at the American House, Boston.

—Jacob Neiderprim, who last September shot William Smith, of Somers, Wis, has been sentenced to three years' confinement in the State Prison.

Counsel closed the argument in the Tore murder trial at St. Louis last evening, and the case was given to the jury about 9 o'clock.

—A special train, loaded with recruits for the United States Army, passed through Peoria, on Friday night, for Omaha.

—Through Legislative enactment, the capital stock of the Aurora (Ill.) Agricultural Society has been recently increased to $20,000. At a late meeting of its Executive Committee, at that city, the premium list was increased to $7,000, making it one more than was awarded last year.

—A purse of $1,500 is to be given for fastest and best trotting.

—At a school district election, held a few days since in the south part of the Township of La Salle, Ill., John Orr, who had resided in the township only five days, was elected to the office of School Director. A question of his eligibility was submitted to State Superintendent Bateman, who decided that Mr. Orr was ineligible.

—Work has been commenced on the bridge over the Illinois River for the Peoria & Springfield Railroad.

—Navigation on Lake Ontario is open. A schooner having arrived at Oswego from Port Hope.

—Haytien advices report the arrest and imprisonment of the American Consul at Port-au-Prince, because of his having given protection to General Batelita, the insurrectionary leader, who escaped the custody of the guard and sought refuge in the Consul's office while on the way to be imprisoned. The Consul had conferred with Minister Bassett on the subject, who, it is understood, will apply to the Haytien Government for redress.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 13.—In the debate on the address in the Dominion Parliament, in reply to a speech of last night, Sir Francis Hincks stated that the delay in calling the House together was caused by differences between Great Britain and the United States respecting the Treaty of Washington. Two aspects of it had to be considered—the merits of the treaty itself and the responsibility of the Canadian Government. If the Premier had accepted a seat in the commission only on condition that he would not be called on to sign the treaty unless it met his own approval, it was not likely he could have been appointed to that position. He contended that it was an honor to Canada to be represented on that Commission. It was satisfactory that, throughout the whole proceedings, there had been a perfect unanimity among members of the Canadian Government. He objected to the grounds that the Commissioners were responsible for the treaty. The Canadian Government had admitted that they, and they alone, should be responsible to the Canadian Parliament, and the Canadian Government were alone responsible for the treaty to the Dominion Parliament. It would be shown that the Canadian Government were justified in all they had done.

He added that the resources of the country were ample to carry out the construction of a Pacific Railroad. He was surprised that the gentleman who preceded him should express his ignorance of the reasons for the late assembling of the House where there was every reason for a postponement of the meeting of Parliament. Congress had not arrived at a decision on the Treaty of Washington. When the Imperial Government had requested delay, Canada knew one good ice bow important it was that in a question of such import the Imperial and Canadian Governments should be in perfect accord. Sometimes it was by their antagonists.

Sir John Macdonald moved the usual formal resolution to appoint a committee to draft a reply to the speech.

Mr. Hilton objected to the adoption of the resolution without some explanation from the Government respecting the Washington Treaty.

Sir John Macdonald declined to discuss the question till the whole matter should come up in the House, when he would be prepared to discuss the matter to its fullest extent.

The address was carried without discussion, and the House adjourned till Tuesday—Monday being a general holiday as a thanksgiving day for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 13.—The military authorities of Catalonia, Arragon, and Navoro report that the movements of contests in those provinces are unimportant. Ample troops are in the field to prevent all risings that may be attempted. In Grenada columns of troops are scouring the country in search of insurgents, and the disturbances which may be made will be speedily suppressed. The Government has ordered the garrison in the Basque provinces increased. The *Iberia*, newspaper in this city says that operations and contests have been temporarily suspended, but that they will soon be resumed.

MADRID April 13.—The troops in Catalonia are in close pursuit of Carlists, who have appeared in the Pyrenees Provinces. One of the news received to-day shows that the number of Carlist bands throughout the Kingdom is increasing. A band of marauders, 60 in number, in Navarre, which proved unsuccessful, to stop a railway train, has it was only five miles from Madrid. On the announcement being made, Castelar, the

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 13.—Admiral Sir H. Stewart has accepted the appointment of Comptroller of the Royal Navy.

LONDON, April 13.—The claimant to the Tichborne estate has succeeded in obtaining the £25,000, the requisite $25,000, as fixed by Lord Chief Justice Bovell, but the Judge, to-day, on the presentation of his bondsmen, declined accepting them.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—The health of King Charles, which has been very poor for some time, does not improve, and it is feared that he may die.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, April 13.—Advices from Camaro to the 10th, announce that Guerra has been recaptured, and is held by the Government, and that Nuevo Laredo is besieged by the same forces. Two revolutionists, under General Alvarado, with the small force at Victoria, the Capital of the State of Tamaulipas are committing depredations, and, in some instances, shooting prominent citizens who do not support them. Gen. Trevino's and Quiroga's forces are reported to be fifteen miles from Matamoras, and advancing cautiously toward the city. It is said that fifty-eight and twenty men of Cortina's command deserted today, and crossed into Texas, and that one man was drowned in crossing the river. Everything prevails to-night that a portion of the National Guard at Matamoras attempted to revolt, but nothing reliable can be ascertained.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 13.—The official report of an engagement in the Central Department announces the killing of the Cuban General Edmardo A. Gramont as a positive fact.

WEST INDIES.

ST. THOMAS, April 6, via HAVANA, April 13.—Apanda, the British Postmaster here, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being a defaulter to the amount of $15,000.

PORT AU PRINCE, April 1.—The invasion of Cape Hayti from Monte Christo consisted of 1,400 men. Eight Haytiens, five Dominicans, and one Frenchman were captured and executed. It is reliably reported that the Hayden Government will probably declare war against Juez, who is charged with an attempt to overthrow President Sagot.

FIRES.

Several Destructive Conflagrations.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—A fire, this morning, in a paint-shop attached to the Second and Third Street Passenger Railroad Depot, in front of Fort avenue, caused a loss of $100,000.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 13.—A fire at Fort Atkinson, Wis., yesterday morning, destroyed 1,000 cords of wood, the property of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and the house of Patrick Conley. Loss about $15,000.

ERIE, Pa., April 13.—A fire at Westfield, N. Y., this morning, destroyed the Presbyterian Church and two dwelling houses, in addition to other houses caught fire, but were soon extinguished. A high wind was prevailing, and fears were entertained all the morning for the safety of the village. The loss is about $20,000.

CEDAR RAPIDS Iowa, April 13.—The town of Shellsburg, on the line of the Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, fifteen miles north of this city, was nearly destroyed yesterday afternoon by fire. It originated in a saloon at the end of the town, and in three-quarters of an hour had consumed 19 out of the 27 business houses, besides two dwellings. Loss, $40,000; and three dwellings. Loss, $1,000 to $2,000. Later and three dwellings. Loss, $1,000 to $2,000. Later in the day 15 broke out afresh, consuming the Court House, together with several dwellings and shops. A steamer was sent to their assistance from this city, and at 5 p. m. the fire is said to be pretty well subdued, though the high wind, which still prevails, may cause it to spread further.

TOLEDO, April 13.—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern elevator, was nearly destroyed by fire this evening, together with the roof and contents of two cribs loaded with corn, 13,000 of oats, and 8,000 of rye; besides 40 cords of wood, and a quantity of wheat. The estimated loss is $100,000, on which there was but $1,450 insurance.

JOLIET, Ill., April 13.—Last night, about half-past 9 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a large frame barn, owned by F. X. Lafontaine. The building was burned before the Fire Department could get into operation, destroying almost everything in the stable, and burning up eight horses. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Dr. C. A. Williams, on the south, and to Mr. Lafontaine's large livery stable on the north. A two-story frame dwelling just north of the livery stable was also burned. It was owned by Mrs. McCoullough, and occupied by herself and other families. For a little the residence of Dr. Williams was threatened, but, on account of the exertions of the firemen and others, and because the wind was blowing from the south it was saved, but scorched badly. The Doctor lost a good deal by having all his household goods moved to the street. Mrs. Lafontaine's loss was mostly insured. Mr. Lafontaine's loss was about $7,000, with no insurance. Mrs. McCoullough's loss is $1,000, with no insurance.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 13.—Over 100,000 feet of lumber, valued at over $20,000, was destroyed by fire at Cedar Spring, on the Canada Martins, by a heavy lumber, which was blown over, and the fire, which was spreading rapidly, was got under control. There was no insurance on the lumber.

At Plainwell, Mich., last night, the station-house on the Grand Rapids Railroad was struck by lightning, and, with nearly all its contents, burned. Loss $1,000; no insurance.

The town of K. R. Ilsley, over eight hundred in Delphos, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss about $2,000; small insurance. Cause unknown. Origin in grocery. A considerable quantity of hay, grain, etc., was burned.

TIFFIN, O., April 13.—A fire broke out in Mc. Neal's store, in the western part of the town, this afternoon, at 2:45, and the building, which was a large two-story frame, was soon in flames. A heavy gale blowing from the southward gave rise to serious apprehensions for the safety of the entire city. The wind carried the burning brands to a great distance, and within thirty minutes houses at least half-a-mile away from where the fire originated were in flames. The progress of the fire was very rapid at first, and it was difficult to remove furniture or other effects from its path, and within two hours the devastation was complete. Over sixty dwellings were totally destroyed, including houses, barns, stores, saloons, a stave factory, and a planing mill. The railroad depot buildings, the main portion of the city was untouched, thanks to the energy of the Fire Department in preventing the flames from spreading in the railway. The loss is very large, but, as yet, it is impossible to ascertain the amount. No lives were lost. The fire started in the upper part of the city, on the Republican and Democratic Committees.

TOLEDO, April 13.—A heavy north westerly gale has prevailed here during the last twenty-four hours. Early this morning a fire destroyed the dwelling on Main street, owned by Mr. Bloom, loss, $600. Another fire, about noon, destroyed two frame houses on Fraser street. Loss, $1,000; mostly covered by insurance. In the northern portion of Perrysburg, a fire occurred at 3 o'clock this morning, destroying a stove factory and three dwellings. Loss, $1,000 to $2,000. Later and three dwellings. Loss, $1,000 to $2,000. Later in the day 15 broke out afresh, consuming the Court House, together with several dwellings and shops. A steamer was sent to their assistance from this city, and at 5 p. m. the fire is said to be pretty well subdued, though the high wind, which still prevails, may cause it to spread further.

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POLITICAL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LIBERAL GATHERING.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The universal subject of conversation and of newspaper comment, today, is the great Liberal Republican meeting at Cooper Institute last night. Several journals pronounced it the largest ever assembled at the Institute, and the *Tribune* says it was the largest since the war. General surprise is felt that the Cincinnati movement should display such strength in its first notable meeting in New York, a majority of those present last evening having hitherto been Republicans, as was evidenced by the applause at allusions to Abraham Lincoln, the suppression of the rebellion and slavery, and the enactment of the Constitutional amendments.

The *Times* to-day is abusive of the Liberal Republicans, coupling them in its head line with Copperheads, equally determined to break up the Republican party. It asserts that the Democrats and Greeley Tammany Republicans are the only movers in it, and reprints Grant's telegram announcing the surrender of Lee, as its best argument for Grant's re-election.

The *Herald* calls at the meeting as a congregation of sore heads, and says Trumbull and Schurz displayed their little panacea for the ills of the nation with all the usual surroundings of hot intentionality.

The *World* prints a long and glowing editorial, hailing the meeting with admiration, calling it a real reorganizing of the party, and declaring the speeches of Trumbull and Schurz as able, courageous and upright. "If this great and spirited movement," says the *World*, "shall come up from the Democratic party can well afford to wait and watch. It will put no obstructions in the way of a movement which demands and can stand on principles, but it must, nevertheless, reserve its final judgment until the platform and Cincinnati nominations shall ripen into established facts."

The *Tribune* and *Sun* have enthusiastic editorials and express their views of the meeting with great friendliness.

Ben Wood's paper is silent.

The *Post* of this morning remarks: "The meeting was a meeting of the people—grand, enthusiastic, magnificent. The speeches of Trumbull and Schurz were admirable. The letters and resolutions, alas! Were the childish treble of politicians, uttered amid the deafening roar of the honest bass of humanity. The meeting was the most imposing ever held in this city, and the feeling evinced has not been surpassed for earnestness and enthusiasm. It was a meeting of the people, and harmony prevailed. Some of the allusions to the old Republican principles were quite as loudly applauded as were the Democratic as by their antagonists."

Business circles to-day have widely discussed the political situation, and the general opinion is felt regarding the nominations to be made in Cincinnati. Thousands of merchants will drop Grant if a continuance in office seems likely, for a safe and solid man. The name of Charles Francis Adams meets with more favor, decidedly among all classes here, than any other.

[To the Associated Press.]

HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Horace Greeley was last evening elected President of the Liberal Club.

THE FREE TRADE ISSUE.

The *Evening Post* thinks the omission of all reference to free trade in the resolutions of last night's meeting a mistake—that the issue of free trade is an essential to the success of any party in the field in Presidential contest.

A GRANT MEETING

is called at the Cooper Institute for next week, to endorse the anti Grant meeting, if possible, of Friday night.

THE NEW YORK CITY CHARTER.

ALBANY, April 13.—It is reported that an effort is being made to strike out of the New York City charter the names of Green and Van Nort, as Commissioners of Public Works, and to abolish the Board, and give Judges Curtis and Sedgwick, of the Superior Court, the power to appoint a Commissioner of Public Safety, which comprises the Police, Fire, and Health Departments. This, it is said, will bring up the question as to who shall have control of the Conkling or Fenton wings of the Republican party. A severe struggle will follow.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT AT PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., April 13.—Political matters are totally unsettled in this section. The Democratic and *Review* favor the renomination of Grant. For Governor, the *Transcript* is advocating the claims of General Oglesby, while other papers have not committed themselves thus far. Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, Hon. E. G. Johnson, and other prominent Republicans of this city, approve the Liberal Republican policy, and will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

Colored National Convention at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Fred Douglass arrived last night, and presided to-day at the Colored National Convention. Upon taking the chair he made a speech, in which he said—that the war began when he heard this was a white man's Government and a white man's war; no negro should have a hand in it. Even at Lexington, he said, he could not at first believe in us, but at last he was with us. His object was to save the Union, and when the fight began he was with us in that wisdom. Not until the armies were swept away, and not until he saw the star spangled banner trampled in the dust, the blood of victorious rebels, did they call on us. Thus, the prosperous condition of the Union brought us to the front. I do not say we saved the Republic, but we had a hand in it, and solicserve our freedom. He stated that he had been offered many accommodations since he left Washington, and advised the use of moral and political power to bring about such results as those. Now we have much more indebted to the Federal Government than to the State for what rights we have, and so we should support it. He would support the party led by Trumbull and Schurz favored State rights. In that party he had no confidence; but the Republican party must come up higher, because General Grant is an honorable man, and one for whom I expect to vote (cheers), yet the Republican party don't own him, because I own General Grant. (Enthusiastic applause.) There is now a man at Washington who represents the future, and that is himself; a man who, in whose feet Grant learns wisdom. That man is Charles Sumner. (Applause.) I know them both. They are true friends, and I support them with no flickering light. For twenty-five years he has worked for the Republican party, and I hope I may cease to live if I cease to give all honor to Charles Sumner.

On motion the house rose and gave three cheers for Charles Sumner, and three for Frederick Douglass, amidst applause.

A resolution was reported by a committee to demand the enforcement of the laws and the protection of civil rights. It demands equality in public conveyances, hotels, etc. It was referred back to the Committee, and made the special order of the day for Monday.

Liberal Republican Convention at Pontiac, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, April 13.—The liberal wing of the Republican party of this County met in Convention at this place to-day, to nominate delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. W. G. Burleigh was called to the Chair. Hon. Thos. Ament, and Thomas Spafford addressed the meeting. The following Republicans were chosen as delegates at this place to the Cincinnati Convention: S. T. K. Prime, Judge L. E. Payson, Wm. B. Eyfe, W. T. Ament, Thos. Spafford, Alfred Evans, H. C. Wilson, and Wm. Burleich, S. C. Ladd. The meeting then adjourned till May 1, to meet at Cincinnati.

RAILROADS.

Rumored Violation of the Iowa Compact.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 13.—It is reported, and generally believed in Railroad circles here, that the Burlington & Missouri River Road has violated its compact with the other Iowa roads, by giving through tickets, and checking baggage via Missouri River to Omaha, the Union Pacific, or virtually transferring with the Union Pacific in Omaha. This breach of faith on the part of the Burlington & Missouri River Road, is severely criticised. The wind for the past two or three days has retarded navigation and ferriage, but the through trains are little affected by it.

The Union Pacific Railroad Clear.

OMAHA, April 13.—The Union Pacific train from the West, due yesterday afternoon arrived here to-day, 24 hours late. The train due here to-day is 12 hours late. Both trains were detained by snow storm in the mountains. To-morrow's train is on time, and the road clear.

The Des Moines Valley Road.

NEW YORK, April 13.—At a meeting of the second mortgage bond holders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad, a committee was appointed to confer with the first mortgage bondholders, for the purpose of compromising any existing difficulties.

The Battle Field of Gettysburg.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association has decided to procure a monument to commemorate the positions of the field occupied by the New York and Minnesota troops, during the battle, to the extent of the appropriations made by the Legislatures of these States. Proposals will be immediately invited to erect granite obeliaks, which are to bear the inscription inscriptions. The latter is to be supervised by Committees of New York and Minnesota military officers and citizens. The appropriation of nearly large enough to complete the indication of the positions occupied and the important part performed by each regiment in the battle. Indications of the positions occupied by the troops of other States will be commenced as soon as the requisite appropriations are made by the different Legislatures.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

CAIRO, April 13.—Clinton, the county seat of Hickman County, Ky., has been the scene of considerable excitement for the last few days. A negro has been implicated in the late atrocious outrage upon a lady and her daughter, near Clinton, were arrested, and, while their trial was progressing, repeated attempts were made by the mob to seize and lynch them. The mob attacked the guards on Thursday night, and a second attempt was made on Saturday night, resulting in the repulse of the latter, without serious injury to either side. At last accounts, the mob had secured a determination to get possession of the prisoners or burn the village.

Snow Avalanches in Utah.

SALT LAKE, April 13.—The snow avalanches at Alta City, Little Cottonwood, on Thursday and yesterday, are described as the most fearful ever known in that region. The slide on Thursday was three miles in length, a half of a mile in width, and a hundred feet deep, carrying away and burying the entire day forces of Wellington Bird & Co., and Evans, Hall & Co., and Mr. Burbleich, S. C. Ladd. The meeting then adjourned till May 1, to meet at Cincinnati.

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The Union Pacific Railroad Clear.

OMAHA, April 13.—The Union Pacific train from the West, due yesterday afternoon arrived here to-day, 24 hours late. The train due here to-day is 12 hours late. Both trains were detained by snow storm in the mountains. To-morrow's train is on time, and the road clear.

The Des Moines Valley Road.

NEW YORK, April 13.—At a meeting of the second mortgage bond holders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad, a committee was appointed to confer with the first mortgage bondholders, for the purpose of compromising any existing difficulties.

The Battle Field of Gettysburg.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association has decided to procure a monument to commemorate the positions of the field occupied by the New York and Minnesota troops, during the battle, to the extent of the appropriations made by the Legislatures of these States. Proposals will be immediately invited to erect granite obeliaks, which are to bear the indication inscriptions. The latter is to be supervised by Committees of New York and Minnesota military officers and citizens. The appropriation of nearly large enough to complete the indication of the positions occupied and the important part performed by each regiment in the battle. Indications of the positions occupied by the troops of other States will be commenced as soon as the requisite appropriations are made by the different Legislatures.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

CAIRO, April 13.—Clinton, the county seat of Hickman County, Ky., has been the scene of considerable excitement for the last few days. A negro has been implicated in the late atrocious outrage upon a lady and her daughter, near Clinton, were arrested, and, while their trial was progressing, repeated attempts were made by the mob to seize and lynch them. The mob attacked the guards on Thursday night, and a second attempt was made on Saturday night, resulting in the repulse of the latter, without serious injury to either side. At last accounts, the mob had secured a determination to get possession of the prisoners or burn the village.

Snow Avalanches in Utah.

SALT LAKE, April 13.—The snow avalanches at Alta City, Little Cottonwood, on Thursday and yesterday, are described as the most fearful ever known in that region. The slide on Thursday was three miles in length, a half of a mile in width, and a hundred feet deep, carrying away and burying the entire day forces of Wellington Bird & Co., and Evans, Hall & Co., and Mr. Burbleich, S. C. Ladd. The meeting then adjourned till May 1, to meet at Cincinnati.

Horse Memorial Meeting.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13.—Arrangements have been made for a Horse Memorial Meeting, to be held on Tuesday next.

BOSTON, April 13.—At a preliminary meeting of citizens last evening, it was unanimously voted to hold a public meeting on Tuesday, simultaneously with the holding of the National Memorial Meeting in memory of the late Professor Morse, which is to take place at the National Capital.

FORT WAYNE, April 13.—The Mayor has issued a call for a Morse Memorial Meeting on April 16

Testimony Relative to the Oceanus Disaster.

ST LOUIS, April 13.—The Coroner held an inquest to-day on the bodies of the victims of the Oceanus disaster, brought here by the steamer Belle St. Louis. Gen. Knight, first engineer of the Oceanus, was inspected last December at New Orleans, and found fully up to the requirements of the law. The boilers rate at 120 pounds of steam, and the Inspector set the valves at that figure and locked them. The explosion occurred while crossing the river from the Missouri shore. Struck a bar when in the middle of the river. Had been on water about fifteen minutes; during that time examined the water twice, and found water at three in the larboard, two in the starboard, and four in the middle boiler. The latter there was more water in the larboard than in the other boilers was because the boat listed.

Knight was asked to think the middle exploded first. Thought the mud-drum had been struck by a snag, but now now think the mud drum or some of its connecting pipes gave way, in consequence of the boat striking the bar, and that the explosion resulted therefrom. Thinks I was carrying about 120 pounds of steam when the explosion occurred. The boilers and mud drum were blown out at Cairo. This is done at every change of watch. The boilers were thoroughly cleaned out at Shreveport, and no defects was discovered in them.

PICTON, Ont., April 13.—A destructive fire, this morning, destroyed a large portion of the business part of Main street. Loss estimated at $60,000.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TARIFF AND REVENUE BILLS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Ways and Means Committee was in session to-day from 10 o'clock till nearly night, endeavoring to finish the details of the Tariff and Revenue bills, but was unable to complete the work. The first reports of the Tariff will come up from the printer, but many sections were in detached form, and as yet the Committee had not decided between several proposed amendments. The labor of arranging was so much greater than was expected, that it is very doubtful whether a report can be made before Tuesday. Meanwhile Mr. Dawes is pressing a Tariff bill to meet the views of Protectionists on the Committee. There was no advance made to-day toward a settlement of the split in the Committee, and no agreement is now expected.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House met for general debate. Only some thirty members were present, and speeches on various subjects were read or filed.

AT THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION

to-night, ex-Secretary Welles testified as to the contracts of the Secors while he was Secretary. He did not recollect the dates, but they were extended from time to time. Admiral Gregory stood upon claims for alterations of contract. The price for building three iron clads was $1,800,000. The Secors claimed $2,000,000 and $600,000 additional. The Ringold Board completed the scrutiny of the Secor claims by the political situation, and Welles was not felt regarding the nominations to be made in Cincinnati. Thousands of merchants will drop Grant if a continuance in office seems likely, for a safe and solid man. The name of Charles Francis Adams meets with more favor, decidedly among all classes here, than any other.

[To the Associated Press.]

HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Horace Greeley was last evening elected President of the Liberal Club.

THE FREE TRADE ISSUE.

The *Evening Post* thinks the omission of all reference to free trade in the resolutions of last night's meeting a mistake—that the issue of free trade is an essential to the success of any party in the field in Presidential contest.

A GRANT MEETING

is called at the Cooper Institute for next week, to endorse the anti Grant meeting, if possible, of Friday night.

THE NEW YORK CITY CHARTER.

ALBANY, April 13.—It is reported that an effort is being made to strike out of the New York City charter the names of Green and Van Nort, as Commissioners of Public Works, and to abolish the Board, and give Judges Curtis and Sedgwick, of the Superior Court, the power to appoint a Commissioner of Public Safety, which comprises the Police, Fire, and Health Departments. This, it is said, will bring up the question as to who shall have control of the Conkling or Fenton wings of the Republican party. A severe struggle will follow.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT AT PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., April 13.—Political matters are totally unsettled in this section. The Democratic and *Review* favor the renomination of Grant. For Governor, the *Transcript* is advocating the claims of General Oglesby, while other papers have not committed themselves thus far. Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, Hon. E. G. Johnson, and other prominent Republicans of this city, approve the Liberal Republican policy, and will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

Colored National Convention at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Fred Douglass arrived last night, and presided to-day at the Colored National Convention. Upon taking the chair he made a speech, in which he said—that the war began when he heard this was a white man's Government and a white man's war; no negro should have a hand in it. Even at Lexington, he said, he could not at first believe in us, but at last he was with us. His object was to save the Union, and when the fight began he was with us in that wisdom. Not until the armies were swept away, and not until he saw the star spangled banner trampled in the dust, the blood of victorious rebels, did they call on us. Thus, the prosperous condition of the Union brought us to the front. I do not say we saved the Republic, but we had a hand in it, and solicserve our freedom. He stated that he had been offered many accommodations since he left Washington, and advised the use of moral and political power to bring about such results as those. Now we have much more indebted to the Federal Government than to the State for what rights we have, and so we should support it. He would support the party led by Trumbull and Schurz favored State rights. In that party he had no confidence; but the Republican party must come up higher, because General Grant is an honorable man, and one for whom I expect to vote (cheers), yet the Republican party don't own him, because I own General Grant. (Enthusiastic applause.) There is now a man at Washington who represents the future, and that is himself; a man who, in whose feet Grant learns wisdom. That man is Charles Sumner. (Applause.) I know them both. They are true friends, and I support them with no flickering light. For twenty-five years he has worked for the Republican party, and I hope I may cease to live if I cease to give all honor to Charles Sumner.

On motion the house rose and gave three cheers for Charles Sumner, and three for Frederick Douglass, amidst applause.

A resolution was reported by a committee to demand the enforcement of the laws and the protection of civil rights. It demands equality in public conveyances, hotels, etc. It was referred back to the Committee, and made the special order of the day for Monday.

Liberal Republican Convention at Pontiac, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, April 13.—The liberal wing of the Republican party of this County met in Convention at this place to-day, to nominate delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. W. G. Burleigh was called to the Chair. Hon. Thos. Ament, and Thomas Spafford addressed the meeting. The following Republicans were chosen as delegates at this place to the Cincinnati Convention: S. T. K. Prime, Judge L. E. Payson, Wm. B. Eyfe, W. T. Ament, Thos. Spafford, Alfred Evans, H. C. Wilson, and Wm. Burleich, S. C. Ladd. The meeting then adjourned till May 1, to meet at Cincinnati.

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Monday Morning, April 15, 1872.

SENATOR TRUMBULL AT NEW YORK.

The meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, on Friday evening last, addressed by Senators Trumbull and Schurz, was one of those mighty demonstrations which presage a revolution, and the speech made by Senator Trumbull was one of those master efforts which satisfy every mind, whether friendly or unfriendly, that, when the revolution has fully come, the leader is not wanting.

Mr. Trumbull pointed out the issues of the campaign, and illustrated them, in his usual vigorous way, as he went along. He showed that what the South now wants is General Amnesty, and the withdrawal of military protection from the thieves and plunderers who are robbing the people there. The whole country wants a reform of the Civil Service that will dismiss the Pretorian Guard which makes and unmakes public officers; which has made intelligence, capacity, and honesty subordinate to partisan zeal; which has made the Leets, Stockings, and Murphys princes of a new aristocracy; which has parcelled out among Senators and members of Congress the power of appointing their home guards to all Federal offices in consideration of a support for the re-election of the chief. The reform that is demanded means a complete eradication of the prevailing sentiment of the Civil Service force, that each man, from the highest to the lowest, owes his first duty to some Congressman, and his last to his country. It is to this most demoralizing and degrading sentiment that we owe the fact that, in every Department of the Government, from the doorkeeper to the most confidential clerk, favoritism is the only certain means of obtaining justice, and is equally potential in screening villany, secreting fraud, and defeating investigation. So strong has this sentiment become in official circles, that no man dare suggest a reform, or propose an investigation, who is not at once assailed by every man in office and every stipendiary of the Administration with the cry of "Traitor!" "Apostate!" The third reform proposed by Mr. Trumbull is that of the Revenue laws; the revision of the vast mass of conflicting and ill-digested legislation, and its reduction to some plain, simple, and direct system, by which each man and each industry can understand and comprehend how they are affected by the taxation; and by which all special legislation, granting favors and exemptions to the few at the cost of the many, may be removed forever.

The men in office, and their allies and confederates in both branches of Congress, claim to be the Republican party of the United States. They seek to hide these enormities behind the honored flag of the Republican party, and peremptorily refuse to vote for either Amnesty, Civil Service Reform, or Reform of the Revenue System. Possessing the whole machinery of the party, they defy all criticism. They have summoned to Philadelphia a portion of the great army of office-holders and office-seekers,—the personal servitors of the men in Congress to whom Executive power is delegated,—to nominate Grant for re-election, and there they propose, by a system of personal defamation and ostracism, to treat every man as a traitor who will not support that nomination. Mr. Trumbull has not waited until the Philadelphia Convention should put forth in form the decree it has been summoned to make. He bravely and boldly accepts in advance the office-holders' epithet of traitor. He claims to be as good a Republican as any Tom Murphy, or Major Leet, or General Longstreet, or Colonel Dent, or Governor Morton, or Senator Conkling; and proposes to appeal from this office-holders' Convention at Philadelphia to the Convention of Republicans at Cincinnati. At the latter place the true principles of the Republican party will be reaffirmed; the great doctrine that the free choice of rulers belongs of right to the people, and is not a prerogative of men already in office, will be reasserted. It will also assert that official competency and integrity are indispensable requisites of any honest administration of Government, and that, when these are ignored, the Administration must of necessity degenerate into a mere disgraceful scramble for plunder of the nation.

There is no use in the followers and official dependents of the Administration trying to belittle a man like Lyman Trumbull. His personal and official character are beyond the reach of malice. His great ability, his long experience, his fidelity to Republican principles, and his intimate familiarity with all the details of the political history of the country, mark him conspicuously as the man to lead this battle with the opposing force, and in the opening of the campaign he has shown that he possesses the courage to meet all the consequences. He is fortunate to have such supporters as have voluntarily taken places at his side. The names of Schurz, Sumner, Adams, Brown, Fenton, and Greeley are too familiar to the Republicans to require any vindication against the charge of treason. But it is not these alone who are to share with him the glory of this struggle for Reform. From every State of the country, from New York and Pennsylvania, from all parts of New England, and from every village in the West, there will come forth the bravest and truest Republicans, greeting Lyman Trumbull as their guide and their champion in the great battle of 1872.

CITY TAXES.

The decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Hills against the city, which appeared in our edition of Saturday, and which we stated affected all the tax and assessment cases of the city pending in the Court at its last September term, is one of importance only so far as it gives a construction to the provision of the new Constitution in regard to the sale of lands for taxes. The only question decided in all of these cases was, that, by the adoption of the new Constitution, the Superior Court of Chicago, to which the Collector had made application for an order of sale, had no jurisdiction to enter the judgment or order of sale directing the City Collector to sell the lands for the non-payment of the taxes and assessments; that such sale could not be made by the City Collector, but could only be made by the "general officer" of the county, viz.: the County Treasurer, as required by the new Constitution. The merits, neither of the tax nor assessments, were passed upon by the Supreme Court. The question as to the validity of the tax, or as to the validity of any of the special assessments, was not, either directly or indirectly, decided by the Court.

Both the taxes and assessments, so far as concerns the legality of their levy, remain the same as before the decision. The Court simply said the judgment of sale was not valid, as the Court could not order the *City Collector* to sell; and the persons owing them are as much bound to pay them as if no such decision had been made, except that their payment cannot be enforced under that judgment of the Superior Court.

The Legislature, before its adjournment, passed an emergency law, entitled an act "To provide for the collection of revenue and the sale of real estate for the non-payment of taxes and special assessments for State, county, municipal, or other purposes," which is now in force. In accordance with the requirements of the new Constitution, this law authorizes a return to be made by the city authorities to the county officer, *i. e.*, the County Treasurer, of *all* unpaid taxes and assessments, and gives authority to the Treasurer to sell lands for the payment of the same. Section 7 of the act provides as follows: "The provisions of this act in relation to advertising, applying for judgment, and making sales for delinquent taxes, or special assessments, shall apply to all cases in which application shall have been made for judgment and order of sale prior to the passage of this act." Section 8 of the act provides that "The amount of any tax or assessment due on any real estate, and remaining unpaid *for any prior year or years*, shall be added to the taxes of the current year, and the amount thereof shall be reported to said County Treasurer, with the amount of the taxes or assessments for the current year, and he shall advertise and sell such delinquent property as in other cases. Such additions and sales shall continue from year to year, *until such taxes or assessments shall have been paid by sale* or otherwise."

The city authorities will, of course, proceed to collect all these unpaid taxes and assessments at the same time that the "return" of the taxes and assessments of last year shall be made to the County Treasurer under this law; and the Treasurer will apply for an order of sale for all taxes and assessments so returned to him. If there is any meritorious objection to the payment of these back taxes and assessments, it can be heard by the Court upon such application for judgment.

The payment of a tax is a duty which every citizen owes to society, and, while parties may obtain time, by contesting the performance of this duty, they will certainly have to pay in the end. It is an ever-subsisting *lien* upon the property, which at some time must be satisfied. If parties will contest payment of a just tax, it is hoped that the city authorities will make the contest as expensive to them as possible. We presume that, as to the taxes of last year now due, there will be but little contest, as they are but one-half to two-thirds as heavy as the taxes of the three preceding years.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN ILLINOIS.

No measure of public reform which has ever been forced upon the Government has received such determined opposition as that which was instituted to correct the abuses in the administration of the Civil Service. It was natural to expect that those members of Congress, and of the Departments, who were anxious to retain the influence which grows out of political patronage, and who were loth to lose their autocratic power in their respective districts, would oppose the measure, and, even after its adoption, would place every possible obstacle in the way of successfully carrying it out. Men of this class, however, arrayed themselves openly against the measure, and their opposition could be met and overcome; but recent developments have shown that there is also a secret opposition to it in the house of those who were supposed to be its friends, and that the President himself, who has made such frequent protestations of his desire to give Civil Service Reform a fair trial, is in reality working against it, either by doing nothing to carry out its provisions, or by open violation of its requirements. A recent manifestation of the operations of Civil Service in Illinois is in point. Quincy D. Whitman, the Assessor of Internal Revenue at Ottawa, has been abruptly removed from his office since the Civil Service code went into operation, and in violation of its provisions, and a man by the name of Radcliffe appointed as his successor. A friend of Mr. Whitman and of the President, who happened to be in Washington about the time the removal was made, learned of these facts, and immediately had an interview with the President, and stated to him that Mr. Whitman had not incapacited himself from holding office by violation of any of the requirements of Civil Service, and that the charge of political shortcomings—if any such charge had been made—was the very thing for the extinguishment of which Civil Service Reform had been instituted, and, moreover, that such a charge, if made against Mr. Whitman, was not true. Notwithstanding these facts and representations, Mr. Whitman was removed. The Collector in the same district had been previously removed for the same reasons, a few days prior to the adoption of the so-called Civil Service Reform. Mr. Radcliffe, the new Assessor, was confirmed, and now holds the office. The application for the removal of Mr. Whitman and the appointment of Mr. Radcliffe was made, we believe, by Mr. Snapp, who before unknown out of his district, suddenly made himself conspicuous by unseemly antics in the House of Representatives, directed against this very measure of Reform. If such a man as Snapp could induce the President to violate the provisions of the Reform which he had himself inaugurated, what may not be done by men higher than Snapp, when more important offices are at stake? Under the rules laid down by the Curtis Commission, and adopted by the President, no man can be removed from a revenue office except for cause; and political shortcoming is not a cause, but is rather the very thing which the Reform measure was instituted to expurgate from the list of causes of removal. Openly opposed and ridiculed by its avowed enemies, and secretly debarred from operation by pretended friends, it is little wonder that Civil Service Reform bears no fruit. No opportunity has yet been offered of giving it a fair test, and, as long as the President himself is derelict to his own professions with regard to it, it cannot be expected that it will receive that test, or be put into actual operation. Just now, and until after November next, the removal of office-holders who are politically obnoxious, and the substitution of more pliable men, who will use patronage for political purposes, is probably of more importance to the Administration than the enforcement of measures of Reform.

THE SWORD OF GIDEON.

In the investigation of the charges against Secretary Robeson, of the Navy Department, the Committee, by vote, confined the inquiry to one case. In relation to that case it has been proved that Secor & Co. built certain vessels; that they claimed to have lost money, and their claims were submitted to a Board; that the report of this Board was sent to Congress, and that body appropriated $113,000 additional, and provided that this sum, if accepted by Secor & Co., should be in full satisfaction of all claim on their part against the Government concerning these vessels. They subsequently applied to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, to open the case; but that officer, referring them to the law, pointed out that that law forbade any further claim on their part. They then waited until Secretary Robeson came into office, when they appealed to him. He referred the case to a Board composed of his clerks, and they decided that Secor ought to have some more money. By mistake, the papers passed into the hands of one of the officers, who returned them indorsed that the act of Congress forbade any further payments to Secor & Co. This provoked an angry rebuke, and the Secretary, in the face of the law, ordered Secor & Co. to be paid $93,000 additional. But there was no money. The Constitution forbids the payment of any money from the Treasury not appropriated by Congress. To get over this difficulty, they paid Secor out of money appropriated for some other branch of the naval service, and then applied to Congress for an appropriation to supply deficiencies! Mr. Robeson has been producing witness after witness to prove that the sum appropriated by Congress ought to have been more; but that does not change the fact that the law of Congress was conclusive upon both him and the Secors, and that he had no more right to pay them more than Congress voted than he had to pay himself double salary.

On Saturday, ex-Secretary Welles was examined, and told the history of the case while he was Secretary. The following is part of the testimony of Welles:

After the passage of the act for the settlement of the Secor and other claims, application was made to witness to reopen them, but this he considered he had no right to do, as the claims had passed from the control of the Department, Congress having disposed of them. He regarded the Secor claims as finally paid, so far as the Navy Department was concerned.

Mr. Peters asked the witness whether he would not consider it proper to pay the Secor claim of $93,000, he having performed work for the Navy Department, but had not received a cent therefor.

Witness replied that, as Congress had passed on the Secor claims, and made an appropriation for their settlement in full, nothing could have induced him to reopen the case.

He thought he paid all the claims allowed by the Board, unless exceptions were taken to some portions. He could not say that either the Mahopac, or Manhattan, or Tecumseh was before the Board, and whether the Board reported on these vessels. He did not suppose the Secors had any claims to consider.

Secretary Robeson. Is there any record showing that this account was closed?

Answer. I cannot tell, but I know that I passed on claims, as I thought, adjusted and concluded. I do not know on what ground the Secors' claims were reopened and paid. I do not know what the items were; but these were closed, as I had supposed.

Secretary Robeson. You have said that several times.

Witness. I will say so again if the question is asked.

That Secretary Robeson was nettled by the striking difference between his mode of doing business and that of his predecessor is evident, and it is also evident that Secretary Welles felt the great superiority of his position in refusing to set aside an act of Congress, and taking money surreptitiously from the Treasury, against the recorded judgment of Congress, and against the express letter of the Constitution. Every word of Welles' testimony smote his successor as a blow from a sword.

IMPROVING THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

During the last session of the General Assembly, Senator Eddy, of Kane County, offered a resolution, which he supported by an elaborate speech, proposing a survey of the lakes at the head-waters of the Fox and Desplaines Rivers, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, by damming these streams, the water could be held until the dry season, when it could be let into the Illinois River, raising the latter stream sufficiently to make it navigable during the season of low water. If this measure were available for the purpose, then all necessity for further dams on the Illinois River would be obviated. This resolution was adopted in the Senate, but was opposed in the House by the representatives of McHenry and Lake Counties, who insisted that dams would flood the lands of a large portion of these counties. This opposition led to an inquiry, and among the other evidence collected was a letter from Mr. Jenne, the Chief Engineer of the Canal and River Improvement. He writes that he has no confidence in the plan. Last year, the water of Lake Michigan was introduced through the canal, at the rate of 40,000 cubic feet of water per minute. The effect was watched closely, and there was no perceptible rise in the river; the water, in fact, being three inches lower at Henry than it was the previous year. The low water in the river continued from June to December. He thinks that, if water is to be held in reserve by reservoirs, there ought to be a supply for at least six months in the year. If the addition of 40,000 cubic feet of water per minute makes no perceptible difference in the Illinois River at the point where it is most required, it is evident to him that reservoirs with a capacity of six months' supply—equal to raising the river two feet for its entire length—cannot be constructed. Assuming that six times the amount received from Lake Michigan would be sufficient, which he does not admit, this would be 240,000 cubic feet per minute. A supply of this amount, for 180 days, would require 62,208,000,000 cubic feet of water to be kept in store. This would require a reservoir of about 230,000 acres 6 feet deep, or 119,000 acres 12 feet deep. In the one case, the reservoir would cover 372 square miles, or 62 by 6 miles, and, in the other case, 186½ square miles, or 31 by 6 miles. These figures certainly seem like a demonstration of the impracticability of the plan proposed.

RELIGIOUS UNION.

The almost universal effort of the various branches of the Nonconformist Churches of England to consolidate, is one of the most marked religious features of the day, and seriously threatens to undermine the power of the Established Church, which has always gained strength from the divisions of other denominations. The Congregationalists, Baptists, and Presbyterians of England have long been laboring to coalesce the various branches of each of their denominations, and are apparently approaching the desired end. The subject has been discussed at two meetings of the Congregational re-Union of England and Wales, and various propositions have been made to apply some remedy for the confusion produced by sectarian divisions, but as yet no definite plan has been agreed upon. There is no dissent, however, from the necessity for such a union, and, this being the case, such a union cannot be far off. The Methodists have also turned their attention in the same direction, and as in their various branches they exceed in number all the other dissenting denominations in Great Britain, and in preachers all the Protestant denominations, including the Anglican, their movement is one of great importance, and one which, if carried out, will have an influence upon England and the world in general, it is hardly possible at present to estimate. In view of this possible union of the Methodists, the *Methodist Recorder* furnishes some very interesting statistics of the seven great divisions of the Methodists. The Wesleyans number 367,095 members, 1,384 ministers, and 1,300 local preachers; the Methodist New Connection, 23,459 members 155 ministers, and 1,126 local preachers; the Primitive Methodists, 149,771 members, 873 ministers, and 13,640 local preachers; the United Methodist Free Church, 61,992 full members, 275 ministers, and 3,245 local preachers; the Wesleyan Reform Union, 8,650 full members, 23 ministers, and 600 local preachers; the Bible Christians, or Bryanites 18,050 full members, 133 ministers, and 1,365 local preachers; and the Primitive Wesleyans of Ireland, 8,400 full members, 61 ministers, and 300 local preachers. Now, suppose that these seven divisions, differing only from each other in matters of forms and not of belief, should unite, and that these 637,417 members, with their 36,189 ministers and local preachers, should commence to work together, the power that they would exert is almost incalculable. That denomination increases more rapidly than any other in the United Kingdom, even in its dissevered condition, and, when united, will grow in even greater ratio than now. This combined movement to abolish Nonconformity is pregnant with future religious results of a higher character than any it has achieved in the past, and its influence cannot but extend to this country, where sects are more numerous and more discordant.

DOWN WITH THE DUST.

Cannot something be done to keep the streets of Chicago, especially those of the burnt district, thoroughly sprinkled for the rest of the warm season? At present, crowds of pedestrians are frequently to be seen brought to a dead stand by the dust, and obliged to wait till some long gust of wind is over before they can open their eyes far enough to take their next step. This, in the burnt district, where one has to keep his eyes well open to avoid the joists and timbers which are coming at his head, end foremost, like the ancient battering-ram, borne on the shoulders of stalwart laborers, equally blinded by the dust, is not merely vexatious, but dangerous. Then there are scores of hod-carriers ready, the moment a pedestrian shuts his eyes, to dump a pile of bricks on his head, for the rebuilding of Chicago cannot wait for the people to substitute glass eyes that can stand the dust for their naturally defective orbs that can't. The bricklayers are stopped in their work by the dust; and last, but not least, it has been computed that several millions of cubic feet of the site of Chicago have been, within a few days, blown into the lake. Now, since one tremendous hurricane has burned up two-fifths of our city for want of a fire ordinance, we put it to our honorable Council, if further winds should blow a few feet more of our soil over into Lake Michigan, what will become of Chicago?

We appeal to the city to "down with the dust." Let the streets everywhere be kept thoroughly sprinkled, and the saving to the health and comfort of the people, the economy to merchants whose goods are now destroyed if they raise a window for air, and the more rapid rebuilding of the burnt district, will amply compensate the tax-payers for the cost. This business is usually well enough done by subscription by the owners and occupants on the streets which need sprinkling. But in the burnt district there are at present almost no occupants, except the contractors and laborers who are engaged in building. These cannot afford, and the owners have no motive, to stand the expense. It is an eminently proper case for the action of the Common Council, and we hope the Mayor will recommend it. Whether he does or not, we hope the Council will take it up.

AMBITION DOWNWARD.

Disraeli, in "Lothair," makes the very wealthiest of his characters, upon whom have devolved the titles of so many estates in various parts of the realm that he can barely visit all of them once a year by remaining a few weeks at each, sigh in an honest way for a home, envying the simple people who may live all the year round by one fireside. The oppressed nobleman who could extract from all his wealth nothing but his board and clothes, and could scarcely choose his society, felt as straitened as Irving's Ichabod Crane, the traditional Yankee schoolmaster, who was compelled to board around among the parents of his pupils, and peddle his gossip among the women for an equally small pittance. The Sir Roger Tichborne case seems to have arisen out of a similar honest disgust for artificial life on the part of the original Sir Roger. And now arises simultaneously, in the British House of Lords and in the New York Police Court, the case of the Viscount Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, arising out of a like desire on his part to move with common people and live their life. The true Earl took his seat in the House of Lords as Viscount Gordon in July, 1864, but in 1866 he left England and has never returned. The theory of his younger brother, who now claims his estates, is, that he discarded his title, assumed the name of George Osborne, and shipped as a common sailor before the mast; that in January, 1870, he sailed from Boston as first mate of the ship Hera, on a voyage to Australia, in the course of which he was washed overboard and lost in a storm. It is shown that the Earl had a strong predilection for the sea, and a humane and conscientious desire to become acquainted with the laboring classes by associating with them. He was a man of strong character, good intellect, and singular purity of life, who had no tastes for dissipation or the wild moral recklessness of sailor life. Osborne, the sailor, showed the same characteristics. Up to the year 1860, six months before the death of "George Osborne," Lady Aberdeen, his mother, received occasional letters from him, signed "George," describing scenes and events through which he passed, but omitting the names of persons and places which would afford a clue to his identification. During this time he sent home photographs which are identified by friends of George Osborne as being his likeness. The handwriting of Osborne is identified by Lady Aberdeen as that of the lost Earl. Witnesses on board the Hera amply prove the death of Osborne, and the sole fact necessary to establish the younger brother's title to the lost Earl's estate is his identity with Osborne. The Courts in Scotland have decided in favor of his title, and that transfers to him all of the lost Earl's estates in Scotland. To recover the English estates the same case is now pending in the House of Lords.

Meanwhile, as every such demand for a lost Lord seems to stimulate some effort to supply it, a certain George Gordon, with several *aliases*, arrested by Jay Gould on a charge of fraud in converting Erie stock to his own use, declares himself to be the identical Earl of Aberdeen, and able to buy up several Jay Goulds. Presumptively, however, this claimant is an impostor. Phrenologists would do a thriving business by investing in the skulls of the true Sir Roger Tichborne and Earl of Aberdeen, as well as in those of the two pretenders, one of whom is in the London jail and the other in the New York Tombs. It would be equally interesting to know what cranial departure tempts noblemen to become sailors, and what lapse of memory causes live rogues to believe they are dead noblemen.

The speech delivered by the Hon. B. Gratz Brown at Topeka, Kansas, and which was printed in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last, was one of that powerful orator's most effective efforts, and will be regarded with peculiar interest as representing the views of the Republicans of Missouri and Kansas, where the movement for reform in the Republican party had its origin, and where many other usurpations in times past have first met with determined opposition. In its terse and yet comprehensive statement of the origin of the Liberal Republican party, its indictment of the present Administration for its shortcomings and its abuses of power, and in its statement of the essentials to the present well-being and future prosperity of the nation, it is at once powerful, eloquent, and complete, and will rank as one of Mr. Brown's best efforts. We specially commend it to those who are uncertain in their political steps, as a manifesto which is clear and ringing in utterance, and fearless in exposition. It is a trumpet-call which has sounded from Kansas, and has been answered at New York by Senators Trumbull and Schurz, and, in response to these calls from the East and the West, already the multitudes are rallying round the banners of Liberal Reform.

Cincinnati complains bitterly because St. Louis is doing a tremendous trade in illicit whiskey, and is so destroying the occupation of all honest distillers and liquor-dealers. This is a strange complaint. Has not Cincinnati seen the announcement that Orville Grant has just gone to St. Louis? It is evident that the wily Orville has again appeared in the *role* of a "tester." Having made "everything right at Washington" by the same method that he intended to use when he promised ex-Collector Jussen to make everything right here, he has doubtless "tested" the St. Louis distillers by offering them the facilities for fraud he offered Jussen. It cannot be that Cincinnati thinks that Orville will really countenance any evasion of the Revenue laws. Those wicked Missouri distillers have fallen into a trap. The very first minute that Orville can make money by denouncing them, his virtuous soul will certainly oblige him to put an end to the "test," and deliver the offenders into the clutches of the law. Cincinnati certainly cannot be unreasonable enough to be dissatisfied with this.

The pure and upright men who have kindly consented to pack their carpet-bags and move down to Georgia in order to insure good government to a misguided people by filling all the offices themselves, held a meeting at Macon on the 26th ult., and voted to tax themselves 5 per cent of their salaries, in order to establish a high-toned newspaper. In a private circular which they issued, and one or two copies of which have miscarried, they explain the object of this act of self-sacrifice as follows: "It is expected that this organ will not only vindicate the Republican party in Georgia, but sustain the National Administration of President U. S. Grant." This is a tremendous programme, and we doubt whether 5 per cent on the office-holders' salaries will suffice to carry it out. If they would only tax themselves 5 per cent on their stealings, and then induce ex-Governor Bullock, who stole and ran away that he might live to steal another day, to join them, they could easily endow a dozen "organs."

The French Spoliation Claims are looming up in the near future of Congressional debate. Each session they are brought forward, defended, denounced, passed by one House, voted down in the other, or else rejected in both. Twice they have passed in both, but in each case they have been wrecked on the rock of a Presidential veto. From $5,000,000 asked for as late as 1835, they have risen to twenty times that amount in 1872. Of course, the original claimants are long since dead. The warrants for the alleged damages have been hawked about in the money markets since the beginning of the century, and have been repeatedly bought and sold for 5 and 10 cents on the dollar. Even waiving their very doubtful validity in 1800, it seems prejudicial to the "greatest good of the greatest number" to increase our heavy taxation in order to enrich a few speculators.

While the officials of the Methodist Book Concern of New York City are still searching for an accountant who is sufficiently Orthodox to examine their books, and are still trying to prove their innocence by saying that the men who doubt it are not good Methodists, the managers of the Universalist Publishing House of Boston have had grave charges brought against them. Instead of instantly asking for an investigation, they announce that they are elected for life; that it is nobody's business except their own; and that they will see to the matter themselves. The announcement savors strongly of Pomeroy and Caldwell and Tweed combined, although it would naturally be supposed that the religious managers of a religious institution would shrink from imitating the example of these decidedly irreligious persons.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Opposition to Grant in the Keystone State—The German Vote Solid Against Him.

Disgraceful Character and Action of the Recent Administration State Convention.

What Forney's Paper Thinks of the Body and Its Proceedings.

"Roughs and Bummers" Appointed National Delegates—The Nomination for Governor "A Most Inauspicious Selection."

The Anti-Grant Feeling in Pennsylvania.

GERMANTOWN, Pa., April 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read the article in THE TRIBUNE upon the Republican party in Pennsylvania. You are undoubtedly right. There are two factions in our State, known as the Cameron and Curtin factions, nearly equally divided, numbering about 50,000, all politicians. Those belonging to the Cameron wing have been well taken care of; many of them hold fat offices at the present time under the generous Grant. All those belonging to the Curtin faction have been politely invited to take back seats, and, with a solitary exception, Curtin himself, have been out in the cold for the last ten years, and, if not soon taken care of, some of them will certainly starve to death. Curtin owes Grant nothing. The President never would have sent him to Russia, had it not been that he discovered he was in delicate health, and was advised by his friends to send him there, hoping the climate would end his life; but, thanks to a kind Providence, he has been spared to return, marshal his forces, and attack the foe.

Andrew G. Curtin must be captured at any price; he must take the stump and canvass the State. Tell his friends, who are all anxious for a new deal, that, in case Grant is re-elected, he will be controlled by the same man who owns him now for the next four years; and that not a Curtin man will be allowed to hold office under his new Administration. On the other hand, if the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention should be elected, they can all come to the front. I don't care about Curtin being nominated for Vice President; that amounts to nothing. This battle must be fought in detail. The New York *Times* says the opposition to Grant comes from the disappointed politicians. It is right; I say so too; but, unfortunately for Grant, there are so many of them in some of the States where factions exist, that they can throw their States whichever way they like. That is the line I want to fight this battle on. General Grant very politely invited us to take back seats. We obeyed upon compulsion. I am tired of mine, and will change it, if possible, and I say there are 20,000 men in this State who feel as I do. Let Curtin take the stump, and we can carry the State by 20,000 to-morrow, in all human probability. Hartranft will be nominated by a Convention of ballot-box stuffers, for Governor; he will be beaten to a moral certainty. The Reformers will do that; not the men that oppose Grant as a general thing, but the class who are opposed to the Philadelphia Ring. McClure says Curtin will be right. They have always worked together, and I believe he will. Pennsylvania is the fighting-ground, and they fear it. Forney admits that, if Curtin takes the stump against Grant, he is overboard. Grant will offer Curtin every inducement to stick to the party, and I should not be surprised if he offered him a position in his Cabinet, rather than lose him; but, as Curtin has no confidence in him, I do not think he would accept, as he would know perfectly well that he would remove him if re-elected.

I say this battle must be fought in detail. About the German vote, what difference whether there was any corruption in the sale of arms or not? The question with the Germans is simply this: Did 60,000 Germans, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, shoulder their muskets in defence of their adopted country? Yes, they all say. A few years after, did Grant's Administration not only sell the same guns that were used by those Germans to put down the Rebellion, but manufacture missiles of war and sell them to the French to butcher their brothers and relations at home? They all say yes to that. "Ingratitude, more strong than traitor's arms, quite vanquished him." That rankles in their hearts, and, as far as I am able to judge,—and I have talked with hundreds of them,—the German vote in this State will be solid against Grant. You may think I am too sanguine, but I am not; I know what I am talking about.

Excuse me for addressing you; but I have this thing at heart; want nothing but Grant's defeat. We will send a large and respectable delegation from here to Cincinnati.

A REPUBLICAN.

The Administration State Convention.

Harrisburg, Pa. (April 11) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The session of the State Convention, which closed here last night at 11 o'clock, was a disgrace to the Republican party and to this Commonwealth. The name of "Ring and Rowdy Convention" has been well bestowed upon this body for its shameless disregard of any pretence even of decent usage. An illustration of the spirit prevailing and methods used will be found in the appointment of delegates to the National Convention,—a flagrant usurpation, carried through with an insolent defiance of order and precedent. Before permanent organization was effected, a resolution ordering a Committee to nominate the delegates was passed amid much confusion, in spite of the earnest protests of right-minded members, and without being half understood by a considerable number. This Committee consisted of but seven members, and the only show of consultation by these was allowing them to read the list of names which Mr. Errett, the Chairman, took from his pocket and passed about among them before sending it up to the desk.

General Hartranft's easy victory is partly due to the withdrawal of Mr. Jordan's name and the transfer of his following. It is said that this was by agreement, Mr. Jordan's consideration being an assurance of the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court. If Mr. Jordan did lend himself to such a bargain, he deserves to be cheated in it, as he was, the Bench being given to Judge Mercur. The Judge is an able jurist, and is a fit competitor to run against Mr. Justice Thompson, his name being, indeed, by far the best and strongest on the ticket. Mr. Jordan, though a man of high standing and fair ability is by no means competent for the position, and should not have sought it, much less traded for it.

An ill consequence of this traffic was, that Jordan's friends, disappointed and embittered, turned in and helped to nominate Harrison Allen for Auditor-General,—a piece of spite indulged in with deliberate intent to damage the ticket, Mr. Allen being, according to common report, the worst selection for the place that could be made.

On the whole, the action of the Convention has created the most lively dissatisfaction, which finds free expression on all sides. Many staunch Republicans, the oldest and most trustworthy, indeed, do not hesitate to say they cannot submit to the dictation of the Ring, which hardly cared to seek decent covering under the cloak of the Convention. Your correspondent has no authority to mention names, but has been assured by not less than ten of those who have been prominent in the party for years, that the nominations made yesterday will not have their support. Mr. Billingfelt, the Republican leader of the Senate, publicly declared to Hartranft, last night, that he (Billingfelt) was going home to Lancaster to oppose the ticket, as one unfit to receive the votes of his constituents.

The friends of the Cincinnati movement held informal consultation here yesterday and to-day. As the result of their deliberations, a call will be issued on Tuesday of next week. The local press, yesterday, having stated that Colonel McClure was "not going to Cincinnati," your correspondent waited upon that gentleman and asked if he felt at liberty to state his intentions. His emphatic reply was, "I shall go to Cincinnati, and burn the bridges behind me!"

There has been some talk to-day of inviting Colonel McClure to run as an independent candidate for Governor, but the plan has no countenance from him. He would not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for that office, and his opinion is that if it seems desirable to nominate another State ticket, the time to do so will be after the meeting at Cincinnati.

COMMENTS OF ADMINISTRATION JOURNALS.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Patience and forbearance cease to be virtues when any man or set of men tyrannize over either a people or a party. The Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, whose own authority is derived from Republican voters at second-hand only, and therefore may fail entirely to represent their wishes, empowered the Republican State Convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention, which meets in this city next June. The Committee had no possible warrant for this action. It was directly opposed to the precedents of the two last National Republican Conventions, and not only had not the sanction of the people, but has since been earnestly protested against by the voters in several districts. Furthermore, the Harrisburg Convention, to which the rights of the individual voters were thus arbitrarily delegated, was notoriously packed by a ring of unprincipled self-constituted party managers. The election of the delegates composing it, so far at least as Philadelphia is concerned, was a mockery, in which the masses of the party were suffered to have no voice. For these reasons alone, even had the National delegates chosen been ever so worthy and real representative men, the Republicans of the several districts would have been fully justified in meeting in their respective towns or wards and electing such delegates as they desired to have to represent them. But, as the case stands, they will be compelled, out of self-respect, to do this. The State Convention yesterday appointed a set of delegates for the Philadelphia districts, most of whom are utterly without character or influence, except with roughs or bummers of their own stripe. There are but two or three respectable men in the whole delegation. The rest have been taken mainly from the very lowest of our petty ward politicians. We advise that meetings be called at once in all the wards of the city, and wherever else in the State this course has not already been determined upon, and that the Republican voters (who are entirely competent to decide for themselves in this important matter) proceed to elect their own delegates to the convention, which will unquestionably nominate President Grant next June.

From the same paper.

General John F. Hartranft is the Republican nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania. We believe it to be a most inauspicious selection—a sad opening of what promises to be a most exciting and difficult campaign. Made not in the spirit of harmony in the party, or of the interests of the State, but simply to gratify a "ring" which has taken possession of the Republican organization of the State, and will lead us to inevitable defeat in the city next fall unless sternly checked beforehand, it will need a superhuman effort to elect General Hartranft. Not even the placing of Judge Mercur upon the ticket with him will help to lighten our load.

The selection of delegates to the National Convention and the State Constitutional Convention is poor, and calls for no praise. A little leaven of wisdom, integrity, and ability, is infused, but it does not leaven the whole lump. Some of the names to the first are those of good Republicans and honest men, and one or two are of another class.

In choosing the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention there was an evident ignorance of the bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature. There were twenty-eight delegates to be elected at large from the State and six from Philadelphia. The Convention yesterday gave our city a share of the State's representation. The hypocrisy of the delegates from this city naming the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith is palpable.

We can only wish the Convention had been held under fairer auspices, that there had been less of the ring and rowdy element, and more of the disinterested and patriotic spirit which characterized a few members. Judge Mercur's name is a tower of strength, but even it, or that of the best man the Republican party of Pennsylvania ever presented, cannot efface the shame with which a part of yesterday's proceedings are disgraced.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

[The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which opposed the candidacy of Hartranft, thus explains its reasons for doing so.]

Not that his personal character was thought *by us* to be tainted, nor that his qualifications to satisfactorily discharge the duties of the high position of Governor of this great Commonwealth were insufficient, but for other and entirely different reasons. We deemed him competent, we also believed him to be trustworthy, but we did not consider him the *best* fitted of the candidates aspiring to the Governorship, nor the most available among them either. A wide-spread dissatisfaction against his candidacy was known to exist within the party, particularly in the western portion of the State, founded, in part, on his alleged connection with Evans, the State Agent, who has, since that connection, turned out a defaulter; and, although we deprecated the charge of guilt freely made against the Auditor General, and pronounced emphatically our disbelief of its truth, yet we were bound to notice and confess that the people around us differed from us. This we did fearlessly, plainly, and we still affirm it as truth which cannot be successfully contradicted.

NEW YORK.

Letting Six Hundred Convicts Loose Upon the Community.

"Howe & Hummel"—"Ned Price"—House-Hunting.

Servant-Girls on a Strike—Music and the Drama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 8.

While the good people of California have been enjoying their little earthquake, and rather crowing over us of the Atlantic coast, who seldom indulge in sensations of that particular kind, and who don't, in fact, exactly perceive the utility thereof, we, here in New York, have been getting up a little hurricane of a moral and legal nature, which promises to excel anything of the kind ever before attempted as much as did your Champion Conflagration surpass anything of that sort we ever saw, or are likely to see till the final conflagration of all things, by M. Plantamour's comet, some time about 2 o'clock next August.

The world has known some tolerably extensive jail deliveries in its day. Sometimes, when a sovereign comes of age, or comes into his crown, throne, diadem, and other kingly baggage, or when some mighty monarch has married some woman who would be pretty certain to boss him in the majority of instances, mighty as he was, he has seen fit, on thus going into captivity himself, to let all other prisoners go—to open the dungeon doors and let the locked-up go free. There have been, too, some pretty lively little struggles for freedom gotten up by the prisoners and captives themselves, as they have instituted insurrections and revolutions in miniature, and, after playfully murdering a few keepers and slaughtering any impertinent guards who saw fit to interfere with their little arrangements, have proceeded to open the prison doors for themselves, without thanks to anybody.

But what think you of a defect in a law, which, when at last discovered,

OPENS THE DOORS OF THE LARGEST PENITENTIARY,

or one of the largest, in the country, and turns loose again upon the community six hundred or more scoundrels, of whose guilt there is no question, and who have been already tried, sentenced, and put into convict's uniform to serve out their time. Well, that's just exactly the sweet state of facts at present existent in this rogue-ridden city. As if we hadn't rascals enough already at large, a recent decision of the Court of Appeals of this State will, in the course of the present week, without doubt, set free all, or nearly all, the convicts on Blackwell's Island, which is the great receptacle of criminals convicted of minor offences in our city. All persons whose term of imprisonment is to be less than a year are sent to the prison on Blackwell's Island, which is never without a population of from 500 to 800 persons, "sent up" for petit larceny, assault and battery, being drunk and disorderly, etc.

The rights of the matter are these: The Court of Special Sessions is composed of two Justices, who should sit together, for the trial of such minor offences as can be disposed of without a tedious examination of witnesses before a jury. Persons charged with larceny, and some other crimes, can, if they choose, elect to be tried before a jury. In this case, however, they go before the Court of General Sessions, the magistrate of which has the power to send the accused to the State Prison for a term of years; so that, unless the accused is perfectly certain that he can establish his innocence, he will prefer to submit to the summary judgment of the special sessions, and, if found guilty, take philosophically his three or six months "on the Island," in preference to taking the chances of from two to ten years at Sing Sing or Auburn. So it happens that the Court of Special Sessions disposes of from twenty-five to fifty cases a day, and, as a result of its industry, the Island Retreat is kept constantly full.

Some sharp lawyer, who had been well paid to save his client from the lock-up, chanced to unearth the act of the Legislature by which this Court of Special Sessions was brought into being, and discovered that it was not done by a regular, formal act of that honorable body, but that the Court owed all its authority, and even its existence, to a short paragraph which had been tacked on to the tail of the "Tax-Levy," or act authorizing the city to raise money to meet its expenses for the year. Thus had been smuggled through the Assembly, without one in ten of the members who voted for it knowing it, an enactment that had bitter enemies enough in the House to have killed it six times over had their attention been called to it. The Tax-Levy was rushed through, as it always is, at the very tail end of the session, and the House immediately adjourned. The friends of the Court act had, however, carried their point; and, by the time the Legislature convened again, they "fixed things," so the matter was not overhauled, but was permitted to stand as it was. Here was their great error. If, while they had the House "fixed," and friends enough to enable them to do as they pleased, they had simply called the matter up, and recognized the existence of the Court by a formal act, its legality would have been unquestioned; but, by permitting their edifice to rest on so insecure a foundation, they left it liable to be upset whenever the right man should undertake it.

Besides the alleged illegality of the original constitution of the Court, a second point was raised by the counsel who argued the matter before the Court of Appeals; which was this: The act provided that the Court of Special Sessions should consist of *two* Justices, and it was claimed that the two should always have occupied the bench together, and that neither one singly was competent to try a criminal. The fact was, that not one day in a month did the two Magistrates appear in the Court at the same time; in fact, they had a private arrangement by which they held Court singly on alternate weeks. It did not become necessary, however, to argue this point, inasmuch as the higher Court at once decided that the Court of Special Session had been illegal *ab initio*, and all its decisions and convictions were bad in law, and that all persons incarcerated under its decrees had been improperly held, and imprisoned without a shadow of law or justice. Now the Court has been in operation since 1870, and thousands of men, women, and children have been tried, convicted, and sentenced, and have served out their sentences. For them there is, perhaps, no redress; even for those who are now in the penitentiary by the fiat of Justice Dowling or Shandley, there is not the tardy reparation of releasing them for the unexpired term of their illegal sentences, and that only if they have money to fee a lawyer to take the necessary steps in their behalf. This morning a single law firm will bring down forty-one prisoners from the Island on writs of *habeas corpus*. A single writ will be argued as a test, unless the District Attorney should become convinced that he has no case, or should receive from the Court of Appeals its peremptory mandate to let the prisoners go. It is difficult to imagine, however, what the District Attorney can, in any event, have to say; he will unquestionably have to permit the discharge of the entire population of the Island, should their release be asked for on the same grounds. It is said that he will make an attempt to have them re-arrested as soon as discharged, in order that they may have a new trial before a competent Court. The lawyers say, however, that no man can be tried twice for the same offence; or, rather, that his life or liberty cannot twice be jeopardized for the same offence. However, be this as it may, even if the new trials should be ordered, it will not be possible to again get the witnesses together in more than one case in twenty; and then, suppose, on placing on trial a second time a man who has already served out half of a former sentence, he should be acquitted, what redress has he against those who have imprisoned him against law? The case presents so many difficulties that I don't believe District Attorney Garvin will care to interfere seriously with it.

And now, lastly, for one more tremendous supposition: If all these five thousand persons, more or less, who have been punished by this Court, have been illegally imprisoned, in the very nature of law and right there should be somewhere some redress. Shall they sue the prosecuting officer and the magistrate who administered the Court, or the legislators who created the Court without sufficient authority, or the community at large, who always rejoiced at the conviction—for there is no doubt whatever that, in at least ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the convicted ones were rogues, and richly deserved all they got? In case, however, some three or four hundred of these chaps can raise money enough to sue for damages, won't there be business for the pettifoger for the next year or so?

I have told this thing at some length, as it is a legal question that may perhaps affect certain tribunals of your own, and also because it is the leading topic of the day just now. The proceeding is no joke for us, I tell you, that not only destroys the Court that has done more than any other six to keep our minor criminals reasonably certain of punishment, but that also, as far as possible, undoes all that the said Court has accomplished for the past three years.

HOWE AND HUMMEL.

Apropos of Criminal Courts, the law-firm which has already taken up over three hundred and fifty of these cases is a curiosity in its way, just to look at. The members are Howe and Hummel. Howe, generally known as "the Three-Decker," is a man who weighs 300 or more; while Hummel, "Little Aby," is almost a dwarf in size. He went into Howe's office as an office-boy. He is a Jew, and the natural shrewdness of that nation was developed in his miniature brain to a most unusual degree. He showed himself so sharp that he soon became almost invaluable, and, at Howe's suggestion, he began studying law. Soon mastering the elements of written law, and being constantly engaged in the practice, in a year or two he was able to pass an excellent examination, and was admitted to the Bar, whereupon he was at once taken into partnership. He looks like a boy of 16, although he is a man of 25, and is one of the best criminal lawyers in the branch of business to which he devotes himself. He sports his diamonds and drives a fine team of horses, and, although in the office he is unremitting in his attention to business, let him once shut the office door behind him and he becomes one of the gayest of the gay boys.

AN EX-PRIZE-FIGHTER.

Another criminal lawyer who is rapidly rising into notice, and who is one of the most successful competitors of Howe & Hummel, is Edmund E. Price, or "Ned Price," who was formerly known as one of the pluckiest and scientific prize-fighters that ever entered a ring. Price's history is somewhat curious: He is an Englishman, but came to this country when quite a boy. He has a great natural facility for acquiring languages, and speaks French, Spanish, German, and other modern languages, with ease, elegance, and correctness. He was at one time employed in one of the Boston city courts as an interpreter. He is also a fine amateur musician, singing with much taste, and playing his own accompaniments on the piano or guitar. He inherits a fancy for the prize-ring, his father, and his father's father, both having made occasional demonstrations in that direction. "Ned" learned boxing instinctively, and his fine mind led him to analyze and study the true science of it. This science, joined to a good knowledge of anatomy, and the indomitable pluck and stamina of a thorough-bred John Bull, made him a most formidable man in the 24 foot arena. In time he was matched against Joe Coburn, the present Champion of the Middle Weights, and the most scientific boxer in America, save Jem Mace, with whom Joe is matched to fight. Coburn and Price met, and so equally were the men matched in science, strength, and endurance, that, after a terrible battle, which lasted three hours and forty minutes, neither had strength to strike another blow; neither could administer the *coup de grace*, and the fight was declared a draw. Price afterwards fought James Kelly, better known as "Australian Kelly," who came here with the reputation of having fought the longest battle on record (six hours and a half, in Australia), and won the fight in exactly thirty minutes, without receiving a scratch himself, while Kelly was cut to pieces, and had several ribs broken. Price then resigned his ring honors, and went to the war, where he served faithfully, earning the grade of Captain. At the end of the war, he went to Washington, where he studied law, was admitted to practice, and soon achieved an honorable station at the Bar. He has now formed a partnership here, and is rapidly rising in favor as an honest, hard-working counsellor, and has a lucrative practice, which doubtless will soon place him in easy circumstances.

I mention this little bit of personal history to show you that all the opportunities for young and earnest men are not "out West," prolific as is that noble region of chances for fame and fortune. Here, in the crowded cities of the East, we give a fellow a chance if he is only industrious and resolved to win. But in what other land under the sun could a man rise from the ranks as has counsellor Edmund E. Price here, or as do thousands of young and aspiring men in every nook and corner of our country? It is enough to make an American proud of America, in spite of Mormonism in Utah and Tammany Hallism in another State I could mention, if I wasn't too modest.

HOUSE-HUNTING

is now in season. You are doubtless aware that we have here, in New York City, a custom which exists nowhere else in the known world, and which, for inconvenience, discomfort, and idiotic stupidity, was never matched by any invention of the human animal since the original Adam, whose surname I don't know. All leases of houses, stores, offices, etc., are so drawn as to terminate on the 1st day of May, at 12 m. This is not by any law, but is merely a foolish and most absurd custom. You can form no idea of the state of things here on the 1st of May unless you have seen the sight yourself. Thousands of families on the move; the streets blocked with every sort of vehicle that can carry furniture; nine out of ten of the truckmen more or less drunk; every house (with one family going out and another coming in at the same time) a miniature Pandemonium in itself; everybody mad, tired, worn-out, discouraged, disheartened, and at the mercy of inebriated drivers and helpers,—our city, on the 1st day of May, presents a scene to be observed nowhere else, let us hope, beneath the stars.

At the beginning of the last quarter of the year, Feb. 1, the time for hunting houses for the next year sets in for all those unfortunates who are compelled to "move." If you are in a house to be taken by another tenant on the 1st of May, not only do you have to "hunt" a place for your own future home, but your present home must be, according to the terms of your lease, open for certain hours every day, to the inspection of whomever the agent may choose to send.

What a holiday time this is for inquisitive old maids! A party will come in a gang; they will troop over the whole house, looking into every room; poking their noses into every closet; disparaging the carpets; abusing the furniture; criticising the pictures; bringing mud, dirt, impertinence, scandal, gossip, inconvenience, and downright impudence with them wherever they go. Sometimes a house will be let on the first day it is on view; in other cases, the poor mistress of the mansion must submit to the annoyance of "showing the house" to a dozen parties a day, answering the same questions over and over again, until her heart is sick, and she wishes she could get speedy transportation to a world where she would never hear of "standing tubs," "ranges," and "dumb-waiters," and where "painting," "plumbing," and "calsomining" are unknown.

We are now in the very midst of this pleasant carnival. Every street is full of parties of women (for house-hunting is particularly a woman's jubilee, and they always hunt in couples or squads), eagerly working for houses with the baleful "This House to Let!" stuck on the door. They all have umbrellas and rubber-shoes, for it is sure to rain or snow four days out of five in the house-hunting season, and they are in every way prepared to carry dismay and mud, umbrella-drippings, coal-dust, and impertinence, to the hearts and the souls, the bed-rooms and the closets that be therein, of every suffering mistress of a hired house. It is reported that A. T. Stewart, the managers of the Astor estate, of the Trinity Church property, and certain others of the most influential landlords in the city, are doing what they can, in a quiet way, to abate this nuisance, by making, in all practicable cases, their leases expire at irregular dates throughout the year. This is the only remedy. Legislative enactments can do nothing, and whatever is done must be done by the landlords, for the tenants are practically powerless.

SERVANT GIRLS ON A STRIKE.

I don't know whether you are out West, as to your household affairs, so completely in the power of your kitchen-servants as we are; but, if you are, you know what tyranny is of the worst sort. Our Irish servant-girls have gone on a strike. It is not a regularly organized affair, and they have no grand turn-outs with brass bands and banners; but the matter seems perfectly well-understood, nevertheless. At all the Intelligence Offices, the Labor-Bureau, and at Castle Garden, the girls have been quietly enrolled into a sort of semi-organized League, the main feature of which is to take an obligation not to work for less than a certain newly-fixed price. Cooks who have been working for $16 a month now want $20, and chambermaids who have been content with $12 now demand $16. In fact, there is an average increase of a dollar a week in their prices over last year. Some desire a rise of $1.50 or $2 a week, while some of the "little" girls, who have to help the others merely, will condescend to continue their valuable services for half a dollar a week advance.

To a certain extent, the strikers have overreached themselves. Negro and Irish servants will not work together, and this demand of the latter has given the colored persons a decided advantage. Never was there such a demand for colored servants here as now; never were their wages so high; and never were employers so willing to give them high wages. Not only can they get without demanding—for it is freely offered—the same pay as has heretofore been given, but higher pay is often voluntarily offered by those who are sick of the "*Ancien Regime*." The colored cook of the house where I do my eating, in coming yesterday from the bakery, two blocks distant, was accosted by seven different persons, who wanted her to either engage herself or direct them where to procure servants of her race.

AMUSEMENTS.

New York is just now literally music-mad. As a city, it has heretofore ever been noted for its operatic failures; it will hereafter be celebrated for its hearty welcome and enthusiastic support of artists of genuine merit. The engagement of Nilsson has been absolutely without parallel. The limit of her audiences has been the capacity of the house. Last Monday night, over $9,000 was received for that evening's performance, and at least another thousand would have been added thereto had there been room in the house for those who were so anxious to pay their money. The receipts for two nights' performances and a matinee were more than $25,000. And now comes Parepa-Rosa with a troupe that is the finest ever collected in America as a whole. Adelaide Phillipps, Wachtel, Santley, to be heard conjointly with Parepa in the same concerted piece,—it is little wonder the people went mad. While the harvest continues so fine, it is safe to predict that the reapers will remain in the field.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre, with its new play, "Article 47," is meeting with a measurable success. Mrs. John Wood, at Niblo's Garden, is doing well, though not excessively so. Mr. Mackaye has closed his engagement at the St. James. "The Veteran" is in his dotage at Wallack's, and makes way next week for a new play by Henry Byron, entitled, "Partners for Life," in which Charles Mathews will reappear. Miss LeClercq, at Booth's, is making many friends. It may not be known that this lady plays quite as charmingly in French as in English. The old "Globe" Theatre has been re-christened for the ninth time in four years, and is now the "Broadway Theatre," and Miss Jean Burnside appears this week in a new play, entitled "Gold." The piece is said to be founded on certain financial events connected with the notorious "Black Friday." The shrewd manager, in a "card," takes occasion to say that there will not be any caricaturing of Wall street celebrities, either living or dead. The allusion to Jim Fisk is unmistakable, and, as it will rouse a certain curiosity, it may be set down as a clever manager's "gag," though in very questionable taste.

HAROLD.

The Horse Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is gratifying to know that the horse question is again being revived. One would think that there was no Society existing in Chicago for the prevention of cruelty to animals, when the streets display living and feeling flesh slowly creeping before some over-burdened cart, while the driver, whip in hand, adds his weight to the disproportionate load. How few of these drivers have ever reflected upon the marvellous delicacy of the slave's construction. A spring carriage is, obviously, not a suitable conveyance for a load of stones. He would be esteemed mad who should appropriate such a vehicle to so gross a purpose. The horse's body is more delicately arranged and more nicely balanced than the perfections of human skill can hope to imitate: nevertheless, people expose themselves to no rebuke when they wrench, cripple, or destroy the beauty which is entrusted to their authority. Man is united by nature to every life that breathes; his heart should feel for, and his charity embrace, every animal which serves him. None are so subject to his will as is the horse; none have such claims to his kindness and forbearance. We trust that the Society will make itself known, and put down, in a measure at least, the cruel barbarities which are daily practised upon the subordinate animals.

Respectfully, GEO. S. OTIS, V. S.,
83 Twelfth street.

CHICAGO, April 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In these days of much-needed reform it is well to keep up the agitation until every animal is allowed to live and breathe freely, as the Almighty intended they should. Now, sir, it is a fact, very much to be deplored, that *ladies* generally are very severe on those noble animals. Your correspondent has, on many occasions, witnessed painful evidences of their utter carelessness and want of sympathy,—not considering that the pleasure they enjoy in a reckless drive is often a source of intense pain to the dumb creature. I impeach the ladies—dearly as I love them—for oft-repeated cruelty in this respect. Let us hope their gentler feelings will be brought to bear upon a subject so useful and humane as this is. It is too true that brutal draymen and others are found every day venting their wrath upon the animal creation in some shape. Gentle ladies, which of you would wish to have such an accusation brought to light? Draymen are not always the aggressors. Yours, in humanity,

DRAY NO. 1018.

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SCIENCE.

Distance of the Sun from the Earth.

The Figure of the Earth.

Change of Atmosphere and Climate.

Distance of the Sun from the Earth.

The present accepted mean distance of the [illegible] from the sun is very probably true to [illegible] much less than 300,000 miles, and astronomers are awaiting with great interest the next transit of Venus over the sun's disc, in December [illegible], by observing which phenomenon they [illegible] be able to ascertain the exact distance. [illegible] article on this subject in the April number of *Lake Side Monthly*, Mr. E. Colbert presents the following very interesting table of distances estimated by prominent astronomers during the last 2,000 years. The distances are given in miles, and, in most cases, only to the nearest million:

[illegible]

Colbert has calculated that the most probable distance is 91,475,000 miles, which differs but little from the last three in the table. The [illegible] contains also the following striking [illegible] of the enormous differences in our estimates of the sun's diameter, volume in [illegible], and mass in earth units, according to Encke's statement of distance, or the [illegible] in the last line of the preceding [illegible].

[illegible]

The Figure of the Earth.

LENOX, Warren Co., Ill., April 4.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

In THE TRIBUNE of March 30 I find: "It has been believed and taught that the flattening of the earth in the polar regions is due to the [illegible] force of gravity at the equator is partly counteracted by the centrifugal force generated by the rotation of the earth on her axis. It is [illegible] that this flattening, which amounts to about one part in 300, shows that the centrifugal force at the equator is equal to about one part in 289 of the attraction there. [illegible] Adcock, of Monmouth, Ill., has written a [illegible], the object of which is to prove that these [illegible] are erroneous. He shows by a [illegible] of quantities, in the language of the Calculus, [illegible] the ratio of the two forces is between [illegible] instead of 289; and that, therefore, either [illegible] has not the form due to a rotating fluid [illegible] that the lengths of its equatorial and polar [illegible] have not been ascertained."

[illegible] second paragraph I am charged with saying that what is stated in the first sentence of the first paragraph is erroneous. In reply to which I have to say that it is [illegible] any one who has considered the subject [illegible] the form of the surface of the earth not [illegible] of an exact water-level of equilibrium [illegible] tendency of gravity, including centrifugal [illegible] together with the dissolving effects of [illegible] on the surface, is to produce that [illegible] of equilibrium of the surface; and, [illegible] equatorial diameter of this surface of [illegible] will be greater, other things being [illegible] with centrifugal force than it would be [illegible] rotation. Then the flattening, or a part [illegible] due to, or maintained or increased [illegible], according as the surface differs [illegible] of equilibrium.

[illegible] part in 300, and the one part in 289, are [illegible] by correct methods from actual [illegible] and measurement, and therefore I [illegible] undertake to dispute these results. What [illegible] proved is, that the so universally affirmed [illegible], that the agreement of these two [illegible] the hypothesis that the earth has the [illegible] form due to fluidity, is not the [illegible] conclusion that the flattening of about [illegible] shows a ratio of one part in 289 of [illegible]. [illegible] Knowing the internal constitution of the earth. And, in the case [illegible] fluidity, I have shown—from formulas [illegible] my work on Gravitation to the [illegible] the Two Ellipsoids of Revolution, [illegible] Ratio of Axes of a Rotating Fluid Mass, [illegible] of the calculation which have been [illegible] in the *Gospel Echo and Christian*; and [illegible] Monmouth *Review*, and the calculation [illegible] will be published in the *American Journal of Science and Art* and also in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*—that this flattening of one part in 300, and ratio of 289, are inconsistent with the condition of fluidity.

[illegible] my object in writing the treatise [illegible] for the benefit of science and my [illegible] accomplishment of what is mentioned in [illegible], to find the "Attraction to the [illegible] the two ellipsoids of evolution," and [illegible] ratio of the axes of a rotating fluid [illegible] the action of the gravity of its own [illegible] according to the universal law of Newton.

[illegible] adopted my method of treating attraction [illegible] Pierce's Analytical Mechanics, which [illegible] examination of Professor J. Todhunter [illegible], Pratt's, and Professor Airy's methods [illegible] J. H. Pratt said was "impossible to [illegible] by any known method of direct integration."

[illegible] correctly solving the problem of the [illegible] ratio of the axes of a rotating fluid [illegible] the action of the gravity of its own [illegible] I was convinced that the problem, [illegible] attempted by Newton, and held since [illegible] been solved by Clairaut, Jacobi, [illegible] Airy, etc., etc., was correctly [illegible] the first time, though I was not able [illegible] until quite recently, to show wherein [illegible] error in the reasoning of others on this [illegible] simply in violating the axiom [illegible] same calculation, it will not do to [illegible] two different units of measure of [illegible] similar quantities. The two different [illegible] used as equal, by the writers [illegible], for the same quantity in the same [illegible] two different measuring units of [illegible] the attraction of a unit of mass at [illegible] distance, the other the centrifugal [illegible] unit of mass revolving with a unit of [illegible] a circle of radius unity.

B. J. ADCOCK.

[illegible] from Mr. A.'s own communication [illegible] not state his position incorrectly, and [illegible] therefore no ground for complaint [illegible] appear even more forcibly when we [illegible] our abstract of his conclusions was [illegible] in the words used by himself in a [illegible] claiming that his mathematical formula [illegible] correctly printed in his pamphlet.—ED.

Change of Atmosphere and Climate.

LOCKPORT, Ill., April 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible] the month of December or January [illegible] in your valuable paper a synopsis [illegible] upon the influence of the immense [illegible] October upon the atmosphere of the [illegible] lecture set forth that 10,000,000 tons [illegible] had been added to the atmosphere by changing it to the condition it was [illegible], making it more deleterious to animal [illegible] beneficial to vegetable. Carbonic [illegible] non-supporter of combustion and respiration [illegible] is heavier than atmospheric air, and [illegible] lower strata of the atmosphere. It [illegible] in wells and mines, and is denominated [illegible]-damp, destroying all animal life [illegible] in contact with it. Burning of carburetted hydrogen produces it, and the large [illegible] carburetted hydrogen consumed by [illegible] fire, and the burning of [illegible] of pine timber, must [illegible] at least 10,000,000 tons [illegible] acid, as stated. This is an insignificant [illegible], when compared with the whole atmosphere; but it must be borne in mind that [illegible] being heavier than atmospheric [illegible] the atmosphere nearest to the [illegible], thus rendering it unhealthy for [illegible] respiration, and preventing, to some extent, [illegible] of caloric upon the earth's [illegible], a change of atmosphere and temperature of climate.

[illegible] reason why we may look for extreme [illegible] temperature, may be found in the following: The production of such an immense [illegible] caloric in twenty-four hours' time [illegible] North Pole, as was produced by the [illegible], must have drawn largely and [illegible] upon the region of the Pole for cold air [illegible] the calorified vapor which so rapidly [illegible] to the snow-line of the atmosphere; [illegible] condensed vapor, occupying less space [illegible] charged with caloric, may have had a [illegible] attraction upon the large masses of ice [illegible] near the North Pole, thus moving [illegible] to the shores of this Continent [illegible] than ever before known. [illegible] ascent of so much calorified vapor [illegible] large amount of snow to be produced by [illegible] in the upper regions of the atmosphere, an unusually large deposit of snow [illegible] of all mountains which extend to [illegible] during the past winter; also, the [illegible] which has been manifest in such [illegible].

[illegible] the facts herein stated we may expect [illegible] whenever the wind blows [illegible] either west, west by south, or northwest, during the whole spring and summer [illegible] frost to some extent.

[illegible] article in question was an abstract, not of [illegible] of a paper in the January number [illegible] *Lake Side*. The amount of carbonic acid [illegible] assumed to have been evolved by the [illegible] fires of last October was twelve [illegible].—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Landlord and Tenant.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible] a daily reader of your paper, and [illegible] to have you give me an answer to the [illegible] through your Sunday paper. A lady [illegible] rented a house here last summer, [illegible] no lease drawn up; there was only a [illegible] statement, with witnesses. Nothing was [illegible] the 1st of May at the time. She has [illegible] regularly; has been a good tenant, [illegible] to the neighborhood. The landlord [illegible] the house at an increased rent, [illegible] her notice, or asking her if she [illegible] the advance. I wish to know if he can compel her to leave the house the 1st of May. By answering this you will confer a favor on yours truly,

J. K. HUMPHREYS.

CHICAGO, April 13.

ANSWER.—We do not keep a law office, and cannot undertake to give legal counsel. We should doubt, however, the ability of the landlord to get the tenant out in a hurry.

ACTS OF THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

An Act to Authorize Cities, Incorporated Towns, and Townships to Establish and Maintain Free Public Libraries and Reading-Rooms.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the City Council of each incorporated city shall have power to establish and maintain a Public Library and Reading Room for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of such city, and may levy a tax of not to exceed one mill on the dollar annually, and, in cities over one hundred thousand inhabitants, not to exceed one-fifth of one mill annually, on all the taxable property in the city,—such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said city, and to be known as the "Library Fund."

SEC. 2. When any City Council shall have decided to establish and maintain a Public Library and Reading Room under this act, the Mayor of such city shall, with the approval of the City Council, proceed to appoint a Board of nine Directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office; and not more than one member of the City Council shall be at any one time a member of said Board.

SEC. 3. Said Directors shall hold office, one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, from the 1st of July following their appointment; and, at their first regular meeting, shall cast lots for the respective terms; and, annually thereafter, the Mayor shall, before the 1st of July of each year, appoint, as before, three Directors to take the place of the retiring Directors, who shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are appointed. The Mayor may, by and with the consent of the City Council, remove any Director for misconduct or neglect of duty.

SEC. 4. Vacancies in the Board of Directors occasioned by removals, resignation, or otherwise, shall be reported to the City Council, and be filled in like manner as original appointments; and no Director shall receive compensation as such.

SEC. 5. Said Directors shall, immediately after appointment, meet and organize by the election of one of their number President, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations, for their own guidance, and for the government of the Library and Reading-Room, as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this act. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the Library Fund, and of the construction of any Library Building, and of the supervision, care, and custody of the grounds, rooms, or buildings constructed, leased, or set apart for that purpose: *Provided*, That all moneys received for such Library shall be deposited in the Treasury of said city, to the credit of the Library Fund, and shall be kept separate and apart from other moneys of such city, and drawn upon by the proper officers of said city, upon the properly authenticated vouchers of the Library Board. Said Board shall have power to purchase or lease grounds, to occupy, lease, or erect an appropriate building or buildings, for the use of said library; shall have power to appoint a suitable Librarian and necessary assistants, and fix their compensation, and shall also have power to remove such appointees; and shall, in general, carry out the spirit and intent of this act, in establishing and maintaining a Public Library and Reading Room.

SEC. 6. Every Library and Reading Room established under this act shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the city where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the Library Board may adopt, in order to render the use of said Library and Reading-Room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and said Board may exclude from the use of said Library and Reading-Room any and all persons who shall wilfully violate such rules.

SEC. 7. The said Board of Directors shall make, on or before the second Monday in June, an annual report to the City Council, stating the condition of their trust on the 1st day of June of that year; the various sums of money received from the Library Fund and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended, and for what purposes; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise, during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of visitors attending; the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books, with other statistics, information, and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. All such portions of said report as relate to the receipt and expenditure of money, as well as the number of books on hand, books lost or missing, and books purchased, shall be verified by affidavit.

SEC. 8. The City Council of said city shall have power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing injury upon such Library, or the grounds or other property thereof, and for injury to, or failure to return, any book belonging to such Library.

SEC. 9. Any person desiring to make donations of money, personal property, or real estate for the benefit of such Library, shall have the right to vest the title to the money or real estate so donated in the Board of Directors created under this act, to be held and controlled by such Board, when accepted, according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise, or bequest of such property, and, as to such property, the said Board shall be held and considered to be Special Trustees.

SEC. 10. When fifty legal voters of any incorporated town, village, or township shall present a petition to the Clerk of the town, village, or township (or Trustee of Schools in counties not under township organization), asking that a tax may be levied for the establishment of a Free Public Library, in such town or township, and shall specify in their petition, a rate of taxation, not to exceed two mills on the dollar, [illegible] counties not under township organization) shall, in the next legal notice of the regular annual election, in such town or township, give notice that, at such election every elector may vote "For a —— mill tax for a Free Public Library," or "Against a —— mill tax for a Free Public Library," specifying in such notice the rate of taxation mentioned in said petition; and, if the majority of all the votes cast in such town or township shall be "For the tax for a Free Public Library," the tax specified in such notice shall be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said town or township, and shall be known as the "Library Fund."

SEC. 11. At the next regular election after any town, village, or township shall have voted to establish a Free Public Library, there shall be elected a Library Board of six Directors, one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years; and annually thereafter there shall be elected two Directors, who shall hold their office for three years and until their successors are elected and qualified; which Board shall have the same powers as are by this act conferred upon the Board of Directory of Free Public Libraries in cities.

SEC. 12. Whereas, all the Libraries of Chicago were destroyed by the recent fire in that city, and large donations of books have been made to found a Free Library; and, whereas, no suitable building or organization exists to receive or preserve them; therefore, an emergency exists that this law shall take effect immediately; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7.

An Act to Provide for Annexing and Excluding Territory to and from Cities, Towns, and Villages, and to Unite Cities, Towns, and Villages.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That on petition, in writing, signed by not less than three-fourths of the legal voters, and by the owners of not less than three-fourths (in value) of the property in any territory contiguous to any city or incorporated village or town, and not embraced within its limits, the City Council or Board of Trustees of said city, village, or town (as the case may be), may, by ordinance, annex such territory to such city, village, or town, upon filing a copy of such ordinance, with an accurate map of the territory annexed (duly certified by the Mayor of the city or President of the Board of Trustees of the village or town), in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the county where the annexed territory is situated, and having the same recorded therein: *Provided*, That no portion less than the whole of an incorporated city, town, or village, shall be annexed to another incorporated city, town, or village except in the mode provided in this act for the annexation of the whole of an incorporated city, town, or village to another city, town or village.

SEC. 2. Any incorporated city, village, or town may be annexed to another incorporated city, village, or town, by ordinance passed by a two-thirds vote of all the Aldermen or Trustees elect of such corporation desiring annexation: *Provided*, Such annexation shall not effect or impair any rights or liabilities either in favor of or against such corporations; and suits founded upon such rights and liabilities may be commenced, and pending suits may be prosecuted and carried to final judgments and execution, the same as if such annexation had not taken place. In making such annexation, the corporations so uniting may, by ordinance fix the terms of the annexation, which shall have the force and effect of a binding contract: *Provided, however*, That no such ordinance shall be of any binding force or effect until submitted to a vote of the legal voters of such city, town, or village, at a general election thereof, and adopted by a majority of all the voters voting thereon at such election, notice of which shall be given at the same time, and in the same manner as required for the election of officers of such city, town, or village:

And provided, also, That the vote shall be by ballot, which shall be "For Union Ordinance," or "Against Union Ordinance," and shall be received, canvassed, and returned the same as ballots for municipal officers of such city, town, or village.

SEC. 3. When any incorporated city, village, or town shall desire to annex any contiguous territory thereto, and the same shall not have been petitioned for as provided in Section 1 of this article, it shall be lawful for the City Council or Board of Trustees of such city, village, or town, by a two-thirds vote of all the Aldermen or Trustees elect, by ordinance or resolution, to authorize the Mayor of such city, or the President of the Board of Trustees of such village or town, to petition the Circuit Court of the county in which the territory desired to be annexed, or a major part thereof, is situated. Praying such annexation to be made. The petition shall contain a copy of such ordinance or resolution, and an accurate map of the territory which it is desired to annex, showing all such subdivisions that shall have been made therein. Such petition shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court at least ten days before the first day of the term at which it is proposed to be heard. *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall authorize said petition to be filed unless the territory so sought to be annexed (except territory intervening between a city and town, or two or more cities or towns, desiring to become united under this act), shall contain an actual resident population of at least 150 inhabitants to each section or fractional part of a section so sought to be annexed,—which said fact shall be alleged in said petition and proved on the hearing thereof, the same as any other allegation in said petition.

SEC. 4. When it shall be determined to present such petition, the Mayor, or President of the Board of Trustees (as the case may be) shall cause notice of the time and place, where and when the petition has been, or will be, filed, and at what term of Court the hearing thereof will be had, and setting forth the boundaries of a general description of the territory proposed to be annexed,—to be given by publication at least once in each week, for two successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county where the petition is filed, or to be filed (or, if no newspaper is published in such county, then in the nearest newspaper published in this State), and by posting up notices at least fourteen days before such time of hearing, in at least three of the most public places in the territory proposed to be annexed, and a like number in the city, village, or town, to which it is desired to annex such territory.

SEC. 5. The legal voters resident upon the territory thus proposed to be annexed, or any of them, or any owner of land therein, or any voter of such city, village, or town, may appear at such hearing, and show cause why such annexation should not be made; and the Court, or a jury empanelled for that purpose (no member of the jury so empanelled shall be a resident of the corporation or territory to be annexed, nor of the town or towns in which said corporation or territory is situated), shall hear all competent evidence that may be offered by either party; and that the Court may continue the hearing from time to time, for any cause, and make all proper orders in regard to the hearing, giving of notices, and other disposition of the case.

SEC. 6. If, upon the hearing, the Court or the jury shall find that such territory ought to be annexed to such city, village, or town, and can be so done without injustice to the inhabitants or persons interested, the Court shall so order. If the Court or jury shall find against the petitioners, the petition shall be dismissed at the cost of the petitioners; and no subsequent petition shall be presented for the annexation of any of the territory embraced in such petition, within one year from the time of entering such order: *Provided*, That new trials may be granted as in other jury cases.

SEC. 7. When not less than a majority in number of the legal voters or the owner or owners of any tract or tracts of land, contiguous to any incorporated city, village, or town, shall, by petition, in writing, signed by them, and filed in the Circuit Court of the county where such territory or a major part thereof is situated, pray to be annexed to such city, village, or town, the like proceedings may be had thereon, and with the like effect, as in case of a petition by a city, village, or town: *Provided*, a copy of the notice required to be given shall be left with the Mayor of such city, or President of such village or town, at least ten days before such petition is heard.

SEC. 8. Whenever a majority of the legal voters of any territory within any city, town, or village, and being upon the border and within the boundary thereof, shall petition the Circuit Court of the county in which said city, town, or village is situated, praying to be disconnected therefrom, such petition shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court at least ten days before the first day of the term at which it is proposed to be heard, and like proceedings shall be had as is required by Sections 4, 5, and 6 of this act for the annexation of territory to such city, town, or village: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall only apply to lands not laid out into city or town lots or blocks.

SEC. 9. When any territory is annexed to any city, village, or town, as provided in this act, it shall be the duty of the Mayor of the city, or the President of the Trustees of the village or town (as the case may be), to cause an accurate map of such added territory, together with the ordinance for the annexation, certified by such Mayor, or, and, if a decree or order of the Court has been made therefor, a copy of the same, to be filed for record and recorded in the Recorder's office for the county in which such added territory is situated. If territory is disconnected or excluded from any city, village, or town, a copy of the ordinance or decree therefor shall be so filed for record and recorded.

SEC. 10. All school-districts, and other corporations incorporated for school purposes, under special acts of the Legislature, desiring to annex or disannex territory, may proceed under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. All Courts in this State shall take judicial notice of cities, towns, and villages, and of changes of their territory, made under the provisions of this act.

An Act to Amend Section 7 of Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes of 1845, Entitled "Jails and Jailers."

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That Section 7 of Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes of 1845, entitled "Jails and Jailors," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: Every Sheriff, Jailor, or other person [illegible] committed, by virtue of any writ or process, or for any criminal offence, except on conviction of felony, shall permit such person, at his or her will and pleasure, to send for and have any food, clothing, bedding, linen, or other thing he or she may think fit for his or her comfort, without any manner of restraint, hindrance, or detention, and without requiring him or her to pay for the right to have the same. But if any such Sheriff, Jailor, or other person shall permit any such prisoner to send for or have any spirituous liquor, except when prescribed by some reputable physician as a medicine, such Sheriff, Jailer, or other person shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than $100, nor exceeding $500, for each offence.

THE DEATH OF DR. WOODHULL.

A Scene in the House of the Women Brokers—The Sisters' Recent Troubles—The Doctor's Intemperance in the West.

From the New York Sun, April 8.

On Sunday night at 6 o'clock Dr. Channing Woodhull, the divorced husband of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, died in the Magnetic Institute, 118 West Twenty-third street, where he resided. He had led a very intemperate life, being much addicted to the use of opium and liquor. A week ago last Saturday he was taken ill. He prescribed for himself until the following Thursday, and then Dr. Jules Demyre was called in. He, in his turn, summoned Dr. Comins of East Twenty-sixth street. The physicians say that they experienced much annoyance from Mrs. Booker, a sister of Mrs. Woodhull, whose conduct was inexplicable. They assert that she insisted that their treatment of the sick man was all wrong. "Give him opium," she cried; "give him thirty grains, and if that has no effect give him thirty more." No attention being paid to her suggestions, they declare that she said if Dr. Woodhull died she would prosecute the physicians and the whole Woodhull family.

On Sunday morning the sick man died, and yesterday morning Mrs. Booker presented herself at the Coroner's office, and demanded a *post mortem* examination of the body. In compliance with her request, Coroner Hermann visited 118 West Twenty-third street, accompanied by Dr. Beach, who made an autopsy. Coroner Herman empanelled a jury, Comins and Demyre were examined, Mrs. Miles, a sister of Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie Claflin, and proprietress of the Magnetic Institute, where the whole Woodhull family reside, testified that the dead man had been intemperate for many years.

The jury found it a case of death under congestion of the lungs, superinduced by intemperance.

Yesterday afternoon, soon after the inquest, a *Sun* reporter called at 118 West Twenty-third street to glean the particulars of Dr. Woodhull's death. Mrs. Miles said: "Oh, it's all over. The doctor died of pneumonia of the lungs. He had the best professional attendance. He had been sick a week and more. He treated himself at first, and then we called the doctors. We had seven physicians. They had an inquest to-day, and the verdict was that he died from pneumonia. (Anxiously.) I hope there won't be much of this in the papers. It's all through family differences."

Reporter. "So there have been family differences, Mrs. Miles?"

Mrs. Miles. "Oh, yes, too many of them. She came last night and raised a great fuss. I had to call a policeman before she'd leave."

Reporter. "May I ask to whom you refer?"

Mrs. Miles. "To Mrs. Booker. She wanted to give the Doctor morphine. She takes it herself,—as much as 30 grains a day."

Reporter. "Were Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin in attendance on Dr. Woodhull during his sickness?"

Mrs. Miles. "Of course. People will find out some time that Tennie and Victoria are the two best girls in the world. They are only boarding with me now. They are going to Europe soon."

Reporter. "Was Dr. Woodhull a practising physician?"

Mrs. Miles. "Oh, no, he was attached to the Infirmary."

Reporter. "Which Infirmary, Mrs. Miles?"

Mrs. Miles. "This Infirmary. You know I have a Magnetic Healing Institute here. Would you like to see the body? He makes a beautiful corpse."

Mrs. Miles led the way into a rear room where the dead man lay in a handsome rosewood coffin. The face, which was all that was visible, wore a quiet expression, as though he had breathed his last peacefully. The doctors who attended Dr. Woodhull give praise to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull and her sister Tennie, for the tender care with which they nursed the Doctor. They also describe Colonel Blood as an angel of charity.

Friends of the Woodhull family tell the following story: Many years after Mrs. Woodhull was divorced from the doctor, and some time after she was married to her present husband, Colonel Blood, she chanced to pass through Cincinnati on business. Colonel Blood was with her. They were quartered in a hotel, and late one night, after both had retired, a rumor reached them that a man named Woodhull was dying with *delirium tremens* in a neighboring establishment. They hurried from their bed and visited the sufferer, who was Dr. Woodhull. The divorced cared for her late husband for days, until he recovered and was able to go his way alone. For years he was lost sight of, until one day the scene in Cincinnati was re-enacted in Chicago. A man had *delirium tremens*, and his name was Woodhull. From the time of his recovery from this last excess, Dr. Woodhull lived almost entirely in Mrs. Woodhull's family.

It is believed that Mrs. Booker's story will throw a different light upon the matter.

Mrs. Booker's Story of the Last Hours of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull's First Husband.

From the New York Sun, April 10.

Mrs. Booker, sister of Victoria Woodhull, says: "On hearing of Dr. Woodhull's illness, I at once repaired to his residence, 118 West Twenty-third street, but was at first refused admission to the sick room. Having at length succeeded in obtaining an entrance, I approached the bedside and asked the Doctor what I could do for him. He replied: 'Thank God, you have come. Try if you can prevail on them to give me some morphine.' I knew that he had been in the habit of taking as much as thirty grains of morphine every twenty-four hours for some time past. He was compelled to do this to obtain relief from a painful disease from which he suffered. Feeling assured that nothing else would save his life, I begged the physicians, Drs. Jules Demyre and Comins, to allow him a small dose. I did not exclaim, as they state, 'Give him thirty grains of opium, and, if that has no effect, give him thirty more.' I merely asked them to give him one-eighth of a grain every fifteen minutes, until relief was obtained. It is my belief that, had they done so, he would have recovered; they refused, however, and threatened to have me removed if I made any further suggestions. Shortly afterward, veratria was administered, and this, I am convinced, was the true cause of his death; my impression is that they were experimenting upon him. On Sunday afternoon he was suffering terribly from spasms, and implored me to obtain some brandy for him, if I could get no morphine. I entreated the physicians to allow him a little brandy, but was again met with a refusal; on my persisting, however, they at length yielded so far as to promise to give him a spoonful in a cup of coffee, but I subsequently saw them pour the brandy out and give their patient the coffee only. They then administered another dose of veratria, from the effects of which he never rallied, but sank rapidly, and died that evening at 6 o'clock. The treatment he received from the first was obviously incorrect; why, the sudden stoppage of his habitual dose of morphine was, in itself, sufficient to cause his death."

Mrs. Booker added that it was untrue to say that the doctor was habitually intemperate; she had never seen him in the smallest degree inebriated, and knew him to be perfectly abstemious.

"With regard to the statement of Mrs. Miles," she continued, "that I was in the habit of taking thirty grains of morphine daily myself, it is entirely false. Some years ago, indeed, acting under medical advice, I took it, but for the past three years I have not used it at all. Shortly before his death, I told Dr. Woodhull that I could not obtain either brandy or morphine for him, and asked him if there was anything else he thought would be of service to him. He replied that an emetic might afford him some relief, but this was also refused him by the physician."

POLITICAL.

Following the lead of Ohio, the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention selected a colored man, Robert Purvis, of Bucks County, as one of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

—Alexander H. Stephens contradicts with much acerbity the report that he is "tired" of editorial life and intends giving up his paper. He avows, on the contrary, he will never relinquish his functions "so long as present dangers threaten, or as long as we are able either to wield a pen in our own hand or direct the wielding of it by the hands of others, hoping and trusting *Deo volente*, that we shall never become 'tired,' or grow 'weary' in body or spirit, in 'well doing' in the great cause of popular rights, —the rights of the people and the rights of the States,—in which we are 'enlisted for life.'"

—The Liberal movement in North Carolina enlists the enthusiastic support of great numbers in both parties. The Wilmington *Star* says: "The Liberal Republicans meet at Greensborough for consultation on the 1st of May, when they will be in telegraphic communication with Cincinnati. It is also proposed to have meetings in the Counties and Congress Districts before that time, to appoint delegates to Cincinnati." It is further explained that the Conservative Reform and Liberal Reform parties of North Carolina, although working for the same end, are not identical organizations, one being Democratic and the other Republican.

—The St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* (Republican) of April 11 endeavors to form from the manufacturing interest of Missouri a corporal's guard for Grant. It says:

Of the two parties which will be engaged, one represents an economic principle, the success of which will promote the interests of Missouri manufacturers, while the other is not squarely in opposition to this principle, and, in the event of its [illegible] success, would be compelled to adopt it [illegible]. [illegible] Convention moved by Free Trade [illegible] and controlled by Free Trade [illegible] nominates a candidate at all, nominate one who is bound to exert his influence against the protection of our industries. This it would be absurdity to doubt. In Missouri particularly, notwithstanding our evident policy as a State, the movement has assumed a peculiarly non-Protective aspect, and the adherents of the new party are frank in their assertions of hope for a Free Trade victory.

—The Springfield (Ill.) *Register* (Democratic) thinks the Cincinnati Convention should not hesitate to make a nomination promptly and fearlessly, saying:

If any Liberal Republicans expect any other than Grant to be nominated at Philadelphia, they reckon without their host. They may wait, but their only salvation is to be found in supporting the Cincinnati nominee, and we trust, accordingly, will be nominated by the May-day convention.

—The Aurora (Ill.) *Herald* (Republican) says:

The only safety of the country lies in the continuance of the Republican party in power, and the only real safety to that party is in the withdrawal of the name of General Grant from the Philadelphia Convention, so promoting peace and unity in the party. Let that Convention nominate some other prominent and popular man, and the party would be a unit for him, and there would be no more of the Cincinnati movement. The reason why Grant should not be renominated is because his renomination involves a division of the Republican party, bad blood during the campaign, and a possible defeat at the election. When there are other men who would make equally good Presidents and avoid this confusion, why should Grant be nominated?

—The Buffalo *Courier* (Democratic) says of the Cincinnati movement:

The indications on every hand are that the Cincinnati Convention will be altogether the most formidable demonstration of the kind ever made in this country. [illegible] Neither of these great [illegible] movement of 1872, and neither had so strong an array of political leaders at the outset. It is safe to assume that at least half a million Republicans are ready to organize in opposition to Grant the moment he is nominated and that the number can be doubled by judicious management during the campaign. Of course, all depends on the action to be taken at Cincinnati; but, if it be wise, there is reasons to believe that the Liberal Republicans will be reinforced by Democrats enough to elect the candidates to be nominated on the 1st of May.

—Says the Memphis *Avalanche* (Democratic) as to the New Departure:

The Passive policy advocated and adopted by the Democrats of the Great West is the logical result of the new movement, and was almost solidly supported by the Border Southern States, as can set possession of the General Government, and give a new letter and purer administration than we have had in fifty years. The New Departure may be called the wisest policy, and the Cincinnati Convention will be the first National endorsement of it. A Democratic ticket cannot carry a single State North of the Ohio river. Which do Democrats prefer; a transfer of the Government to the Liberal men of the Republican party, whose hands are not stained with corruption, or four-years—eight years more of Grant? This is the question, and it is the only question before the country. That of the preservation of this or that party is secondary.

—The Omaha *Herald* (Democratic) speaks thus of the Cincinnati conference:

In case the Cincinnati [illegible] harmonizes upon a platform and candidates, it will go into the Presidential canvass with a majority of the brains, as well as with a majority of the votes, of the old Republican party, and, if the Democratic Convention shall accept its action, Grant will not carry a single Northern State outside of New England, unless it be Iowa.

—The impression seems general in East Tennessee that ex-President Johnson will soon come before the people as a candidate for either Governor or Congressman. There is a precedent for ex-Presidents re-entering the political field in the action of John Quincy Adams, who was in Congress seventeen years after his term at the White House.

—The Pittsburgh *Leader* (Administration), portraying the importance of the Liberal movement, says:

If the Liberals are politic enough not to nominate a "red-hot" theorist like Sumner, but a moderate man like Adams, they can sweep several of the Eastern states. From a cursory survey, we may say that, though the Liberal movement is not an exceeding hopeful one, it is at least respectable, and will be interesting. We still think that Grant has the inside track, and will win against all the field, but we believe also, that the race will be no more stupid "walk-over." There will be a man nominated at Cincinnati who will make the struggle interesting.

PERSONAL.

Sir Harry Burrand, Baronet, with an income of £15,000 per year from estates in England and Ireland, recently married Miss Anderson, the belle of St. John, N. B.

—The London boys amuse themselves by placing percussion caps on the rails of the street railroads, greatly frightening both horses and passengers. The nuisance has become so general that detectives have been detailed to watch and bring to justice the amateur youths.

A Halifax pilot and three assistants, who at great risk succeeded in getting aboard a Quebec schooner which had parted anchor and was going out to sea with the drift ice, were arrested by the agent, on bringing her in, for illegally entering the vessel and breaking open the cabin.

—A pop-corn vender in San Francisco first established himself in business on a well-known thoroughfare, with a cash capital of twenty-five cents, a dozen ears of corn, a popper, a furnace, with five cents worth of charcoal, and a match. With the necessary amount of exertion the match was ignited, the fire started, the corn set popping and business was commenced. Day after day found him sticking to his post, shaking his popper over the fire and selling his corn at five cents a bag. He has done so well in the business as to start several branch concerns and hires a number of boys to attend them.

—Mr. J. Smith, a distinguished and popular shoe-pender of Chelsea, Mass., was surprised by a number of friends at a late hour on a recent night, and presented with a new peg-awl, with brass ornaments on the handle, the whole said to have cost seventy-five cents. Mr. J. Brown made a neat presentation speech, which was appropriately responded to by Mr. Smith.

—Walter McLean, of Harlem, N. Y., 15 years of age, has been appointed by the President as a cadet at the Naval Academy. The Washington *Chronicle* says of him:

Graduating from Hatford Academy, Md., and having a passionate desire to become a cadet, he determined to obtain an appointment, if possible, and that, too, without the assistance of his relatives and with [illegible] of his friends. By personal application he received hearty recommendations from Commodore Vanderbilt, Judge Ketcham, and others [illegible] in New York, and, starting for Washington, proceeded at once to the White House, and after some delay obtained an interview with the President. His frank countenance and youthful bearing won the President's favor, and, after consulting the Secretary of the Navy upon the subject, it was decided to give young McLean an appointment as above stated.

—Nashville has a little blind negro who is said to be a prodigy on the violin.

—The Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, who is making an effort to raise the salaries of professors in that institution, gives the following account of his interview with Mr. Robert Bonner:

When I was calling lately on my friend, Mr. Bonner, he said that they had been prompting him to write an article for the *Ledger* on the propriety of raising the incomes of ministers and professors. He told me that he was going to write an article that would be very brief, and thereupon proceeded to write out and hand to me a check for $5,000, to go to augment the Princeton salaries.

—The other day, in the course of an hour, a Memphis reporter was introduced to twenty-three Colonels, four Generals, two Majors, and one civilian.

—The spring begira of French from Canada has set in. One morning last week there were nine cars from St. Albans to Essex Junction filled with them, bound for different places in the States.

—A Maine Senator complains that he had only the equivalent of his salary, after paying his board bill. But the keeper of the lunch-closet at the hotel also complains that he didn't get more than half what the member owed for "lies" in his lemonade.

—The Hebrew ladies of Montgomery, Ala., have given a lesson to their Christian sisters. Over $600 of the proceeds of a Purim ball, held in that city, have been devoted to different charitable objects under the direction of the Christian people.

—A couple of sharp darkeys were ferried free across the river at Selma, Ala., the other day, by crawling into a hearse returning from a funeral.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Dixon Seminary is being transformed into a boarding house.

—The Rev. C. F. West, a citizen of Galesburg and Knox County for the past twenty-five years, will soon remove, with his family, to Ansta, Cass County, Iowa.

—John Gunnison, of Aurora, served 89 days in the war of 1812. Had he served one day longer, he would have come under the pension law of 1871, and been entitled to $8 per month from the passage of the new law during his life, but, as it is, he does not receive a cent.

—E. C. Fell intends, this spring, to plant upon the Werden farm in Normal, recently bought by him, 1,000 apple trees, and about ten acres of evergreen and deciduous shade-trees.

—Dr. George Vasey, of Normal, has been appointed Botanist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and will shortly remove to that city.

IOWA.

Mrs. Ann Thompson, a poor war-widow of West Union, ordered the pension for herself and son—$10 per month—stopped, as the son, a lad of 14 years, was now able to support them.

—The Cerro Gordo *Republican* moves to keep Smart, the State Binder, forever in office, because he is the father of three pairs of twins, and three other children into the bargain.

—Thirty business men of Sioux City signed a petition last Monday, asking that the bail of Dan. Donley, arrested for arson, be increased from $500 to $2,000, as they fear for the safety of their property if he gets out of jail.

—The Mississippi River at Davenport was closed last winter for 122 days,—a longer time than in any winter since 1841.

INDIANA.

Posey Township, Harrison County, is about to have one of the finest Methodist Episcopal Churches in the country.

—The first white male child born in Lafayette, Caleb R. Scudder, celebrated his 44th birthday on April 11.

—Mr. Vrydagh, of Terre Haute, is engaged on a design for the proposed Capitol building at Berlin, Prussia, competition having been invited throughout the civilized world.

—A Howard County man—Mr. George F. Greeson—is the proprietor of a well which flows both water and gas, irrigating and illuminating his premises at one and the same time. This remarkable well is located at Alto, about 5 miles from Kokomo.

MINNESOTA.

The town of Granby, Nicollet County, voted to purchase $100 worth of strychnine to be used by the farmers of that town for the purpose of poisoning black-birds, and the purchase has been made. Other towns are talking of taking a similar course.

—The first Council of the united cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony met on April 9, when the Mayor and Aldermen-elect entered upon their duties.

—The Mankato *Review* mentions the sale, something less than two years ago, of forty acres of "slough" for $1,000; which property, on the 18th of December, was mortgaged to secure a debt of $25,000, due next year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Sunday last, New Orleans had a dog prize-fight for $200, the entertainment being sanctioned by a permit from the Mayor.

—A camel Gatling gun, proposed to be mounted on the backs of camels for use in India, is in course of trial by a select Committee at Woolwich. It has ten barrels, each 43 inch bore, and is sufficiently light to be fired from a tripod fixed on the back of the camel, without inconvenience.

—The *Journal of the Telegraph* announces that the seemingly wild problem of transmitting messages both ways at the same time on the single wire, has at last been solved. It does not work to perfection, but its entire possibility is now completely demonstrated.

—The public enterprises of Baltimore, according to the *American*, are the following:

We have undertaken to spend $6,000,000 on the improvement of Jones' Falls; we [illegible] the enlarged and Patapsco; [illegible] City Hall; we have [illegible] completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad that [illegible] In round numbers [illegible] to the amount appropriated [illegible].

—Brazil is agreed country for oranges, and the Brazilians know how to eat the delicious fruit. You slice a piece off of the flower end deep enough to completely through the skin; then replacing the segment, thrust a fork through it the very centre of the orange, if its tines are long enough. Holding the fork in your left hand, peel the orange with a very sharp small table-knife, slicing all the skin, leaving the segment at the base of the fork being this operation a shield to prevent any danger of cutting the left thumb. Now with two cuts of the knife, dissect out the pulp of one of cells, and convey it to the mouth. Follow the pocket by pocket, and the skins of the cells remain on the fork like the leaves of a book, open until the covers touch.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS.

NEW SONGS! NEW ACTS! NEW DANCES!

An Entire New and Sparkling Programme.

HARRIGAN and HART

In their new Specialty of

LITTLE JOSIE,

AND

THE BIG AND LITTLE OF IT.

First week of J. R. Kemble's

LES BRIGANDS; or, The Laugh, The Kiss, The Whisper.

THE HAUNTED PAWNSHOP — MARKET DAY.

CHAS. WALTERS, the great Sensational, Grotesque and Elaborate Song and Dance Artist, will shortly appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AIMEE.

Monday Evening, June 3.

TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO CHICAGO OF

AIMEE,

THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE.

CARD—The Manager respectfully announces that in compliance with requests of many of the patrons of the Academy of Music, and in order to accommodate hundreds who were unable to obtain admission during the opera season, that he has effected a re-engagement of Mlle. AIMEE, with her entire Opera Troupe, who will make their re-entree in Chicago on Monday Evening, June 3,

In the hit of the season—Offenbach's last success,

LES BRIGANDS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement for Six Nights and Two Matinees of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, who will appear in his great creation of SAM.

MONDAY, April 15, and every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, will be performed an original comedy, written for Mr. Chanfrau, entitled

SAM!

Samuel Plantagenet de Brianecourt Roslyn, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Commander of the Bath, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Count of the Roman Empire, &c., &c., commonly called "Sam" ... Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

Cast to the full strength of the powerful Academy Company.

Box sheet open all day.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

Last week of

JOHN DILLON

AND

IRWIN COMBINATION.

MARRIED LIFE!

After which Professor Faber's

TALKING MACHINE.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH,

West Side.

Mr. T. R. Tarwell respectfully announces the appearance of the WORLD-RENOWNED VIOLINIST,

OLE BULL,

In Two Grand Concerts,

[illegible] on THURSDAY and FRIDAY evenings, April 18 and 19, and a Grand Matinee on SATURDAY (2 o'clock p. m.), April 20, assisted by the following eminent artists:

MISS GERTRUDE GEHE,

MR. J. H. CHATTERSON,

MR. ALFRED RICHTER, The eminent Pianist and Composer,

MR. LOUIS FALK, Organist.

Admission, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Tuesday, April 16, at the West Side Library, No. 129 West Madison-st., [illegible] and at the Music Store of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, [illegible] at 9 o'clock a. m. Evening concerts commence at 8 o'clock; Matinee, at 2 o'clock p. m. Chickering Pianos used at these concerts.

GLOBE THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE

Black Crook! Black Crook!

MLLE. BETTY RIGL,

Mlle. Emma Carlo, Mlle. Lilly Carlo, Mlle. Ada Laurent, Herr Carlo, Little Vic, Sergeant Burk, J. W. Sandford, Corps de Ballet.

MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

Established January, 1856, burned out October 9, 1871, resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building, now occupy building

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

New and Valuable Machinery at Auction

This Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.: One second class Page's Patent Saw Mill; 54 inch Saw, 26 feet of carriage, complete.

One Sash Moulding Machine, made by Clarkson & Son, Battle Creek.

Ten sets Moulding Bits.

One small sized Tenoning Machine, made by H. P. [illegible]

One 12 inch [illegible], made by Clarkson & Son, [illegible] frame and table.

The Machinery is entirely new and will be sold without reserve or limitation.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BRICK DWELLING

AND

Lot 64 by 131 Feet,

Corner of Park-av. and Page-st.,

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

ON MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

ON THE PREMISES.

We shall sell, without reserve, the elegant two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 75 Park-av., corner of Page. The main building is 21 by 54, with a wing running back 18 feet, by 22 containing 11 rooms, besides closets, pantries, bathroom and laundry, furnace, hot range and gas fixtures. The house is one of the best built and arranged on the West Side.

The lot is 64 feet front by 131 feet deep to an alley. The barn is built of brick, 24 by 24.

The property has an incumbrance of $14,000, with interest at 8 per cent, which can remain any length of time desired. The title is unquestionable.

For further particulars see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE.

600 Cases BOOTS and SHOES

On Second Floor.

On TUESDAY, April 16, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE.

New First-Class Medium and Common Furniture and New Carpetings.

On WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR RED FRONT BUILDING,

NOS. 3 AND 4 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.,

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY morning at 11 o'clock, APRIL 17, on the premises. This building contains upwards of 100,000 feet of best lumber, and can remain where it now is until Nov. 1, 1872. Rent of ground $75 per month.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

The Debris

OF THE

Old Marine Hospita

On Michigan-av., to be sold

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] ground. All the Brick, Stone, Iron, &c. [illegible] to be removed forthwith.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, &c.,

On THURSDAY, April 18, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

DRY GOODS,

Cassimeres, Woollen Clothing, Notions, Knit Goods, Suspenders, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes,

At Auction WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 17, at 9½ o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

CARPETS

At auction on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 17, at 12 o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE,

Thursday

Commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

AT 572 STATE-ST.,

Of ready made Clothing, Shirts, Underwear, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Fixtures, &c., comprising stock of A. Herbst, Bankrupt, to be sold at public auction for cash, in lots and quantities to suit. By order of Court.

ROBERT E. JENKINS, Provisional Assignee.

By HORACE REED & CO.

On TUESDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock,

Regular Catalogue Sale of

Dry Goods, Piece Goods,

HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a full line of

FRENCH FLOWERS,

Of this year's importations.

Catalogue now ready at our salesrooms, 44 State-st.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

All lines of street cars pass our doors.

75 Sewing Machines

Of many of the favorite makers, at Auction, on Tuesday, at 9:30 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

For Sale at Auction.

Friday, April 19, at 10 a. m.

The entire household furniture, consisting of parlor and bedroom sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, and entire contents of a furnished house. Furniture all new within a year. Sale to take place on the premises, No. 1326 Prairie-av.

SALOON AND HOUSE FURNITURE

at auction, On Wednesday, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at house No. 101 Stewart-av., corner of Harrison-st., we will sell all the household goods, such as sofas, bedsteads, chairs, bedding, &c. Also all the saloon furniture, counter, desks, chairs, ice box, pigeon hole table, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

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Largest Assortment in the West.

MANUFACTURED BY

A. H. Andrews & Co.,

119 & 121 West Washington-st., Chicago.

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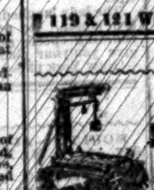

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,

[illegible] South Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

Corn Exchange National Bank,

Of Chicago.

APRIL 8, 1872.

On and after this date (until our new office in the Chamber of Commerce is completed), the office of this bank will be at the southeast corner of Washington and Market-sts.

ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., [illegible] South Canal-st.

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PILES.

B. M. SPICER, the great Pile Doctor has opened an office at No. [illegible] South State-st., Chicago, and is ready to cure Piles of all kinds inside of a week by his new, peculiar and infallible treatment. No surgery, caustics, change of habits, or inconvenience to patients. Cures guaranteed. Consultations free and fees reasonable. [illegible] treated by one of their own sex. Office open day and night.

DR. TOWNSEND,

160 South Halsted-st. [illegible] practice in all Chronic, Nervous and special Diseases of both sexes [illegible] by mail free of charge. [illegible] All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

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Chicago and Eastern Insurance

Claims bought at the highest market price at 92 West Washington-st., Room 1. Also insurance placed in the Michigan state, and the most reliable companies in the country.

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[illegible]

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[illegible] Agricultural [illegible]

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WALTER A. WOOD [illegible]

[illegible]

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CUSHMAN & HARDIN [illegible]

FOURTH NATIONAL [illegible]

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CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO. [illegible]

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J. J. SPALDING & CO. [illegible]

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[illegible] (Retail.)

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WESTERN STAR METAL CO. [illegible]

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BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL [illegible]

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GERTS, LUMBARD & CO. [illegible]

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N. W. SPALDING & BRO. [illegible]

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J. F. FORSYTH & CO. [illegible]

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SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. [illegible]

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WHEELER & WILSON [illegible]

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Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.

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Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.

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WILSON BROS. [illegible]

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R. ABBEY & CO. [illegible]

Stoves (Wholesale.)

S. H. RANSOM & CO. [illegible]

I. T. RATHBONE & CO. [illegible]

TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD [illegible]

WHITE & ROSSMAN [illegible]

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.

BLISS & BROWN [illegible]

FULLER, WARREN & CO. [illegible]

A. B. LEAVENWORTH [illegible]

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.

TILLOTSON & BROS. [illegible]

Tags.

DENNISON & CO. [illegible]

H. WILLSON & CO. [illegible]

Tobacco Jobbers.

WALSER & HENGAARD [illegible]

Toys and Fancy Goods.

SCHWEITZER & BEER [illegible]

Tailors.

A. F. COMSTOCK [illegible]

CHAS. E. GODFREY [illegible]

CHAS. E. HYDE & CO. [illegible]

JOHN STEVENSON [illegible]

Transportation.

BLUE LINE (A. Wallingford) [illegible]

GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH [illegible]

H. W. IRELAND [illegible]

Trunk Manufacturers.

HASKELL & BRO. [illegible]

CHAS. T. WILT [illegible]

BECKER & KOPSELL [illegible]

VOGLER & GEUDINER [illegible]

Undertaker.

C. H. JORDAN [illegible]

SHELDON & DAVIES [illegible]

JAMES WRIGHT [illegible]

Varnish Manufacturers.

BERRY BROS. [illegible]

Vinegar.

MEYER & LANG [illegible]

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale.)

DeHAVEN & WALES [illegible]

SAML. MYERS & CO. [illegible]

M. M. GRIFFITH & CO. [illegible]

Wire Cloths and Nettings.

CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO. [illegible]

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale.)

WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX [illegible]

Wool and Grass Seeds.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO. [illegible]

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.

NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO. [illegible]

Window Glass.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO. [illegible]

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.

BURKITT & SUTTON [illegible]

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE

HOSIERY, NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, &c.

Have a large and desirable stock of the above goods, which they offer to the trade at low prices.

Nos. 14 & 16 East Madison-st.,

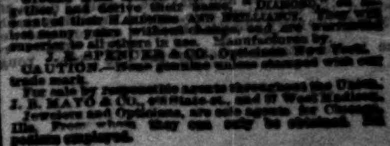
NEAR WABASH-AV.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses, Ground from minute Crystal Pebbles, [illegible] DIAMOND, on account of their hardness and BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. R. MAYO & CO., [illegible] West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

THE LAW COURTS.

Another Important Supreme Court Decision.

How Sheriffs Should Sell Under Executions.

When a Judgment Debtor Should Object to a Sale for Irregularities.

Suits Against the Lamar Insurance Company---George A. Bigelow's Will.

Illinois Supreme Court.

PRESUMPTIONS IN FAVOR OF A COURT OF RECORD --HOW SHERIFFS SHOULD SELL UNDER EXECUTION.

The matter of the form and manner of judicial sales came under careful review before the Supreme Court, in the case of Uri Osgood against Blackmore, the opinion being in the script of Justice Walker.

This was an action of ejectment, brought by appellant in the Woodford County Circuit Court against appellee, to recover eighty acres of land. The cause was tried by the Court without a jury, by consent of the parties, when the issues were found for the defendant, and a judgment for costs was rendered in his favor, and the record is brought to this Court, and errors are assigned. On the trial, appellant introduced in evidence a patent from the United States for the land in controversy, dated the 10th day of October, 1856, conveying the land to him. The defendant then read in evidence a judgment rendered by the Superior Court of Chicago in favor of Martin C. Bissell, against appellant and sixteen other persons, dated the 7th day of August, 1861, for the sum of $4,877. An execution was issued by the Clerk on the same day, and under the judgment directed to the Sheriff of Woodford County, which came to his hands on the 9th of the same month, and was on that day levied on the premises in controversy, with other lands. Notice was given that a sale would be made on the 26th day of October, but it was postponed until the 30th day, when the other lands, was sold, and the judgment and costs were paid, and the execution returned satisfied. At this sale Giles Rinehart became the purchaser, who, on the 4th day of October, 1862, assigned the certificate of purchase to M. C. Bissell, from whom the sheriff, after the time for redemption had expired, made a deed for the premises in controversy. The appellee then read a deed for the premises from Harvey Harford, dated Nov. 14, 1867, and a deed from them conveying the premises to himself, dated Jan. 13, 1868, and with these titles for the defense of the quarter of which this was a part, were had in evidence, but as they in no way related to the issues in this case, they will not be noted here. Appellee then read in evidence a deed from appellant for these premises, to Milton Pitner, dated the 3d of September, 1863. To the introduction of all of this evidence appellant objected. When appellee had closed his evidence, appellant read in evidence a deed from Philleo, reconveying the premises to him on the 6th of January, 1862. He also produced and read in evidence the entire record and files in the cause proceedings in the Superior Court, in the case of Bissell v. Osgood and others, under which the land was sold to the plaintiff, to which he objected to the reading of this transcript, because it was irrelevant, and because the affidavit of attorney and affidavit proving its execution, were not a part of the record in confessing the judgment. He also read in evidence the notice of sale, which was fixed for the 26th of November, 1861, and the Sheriff testified it was duly published, but immediately added in this writing: "The above sale is postponed to the 30th day of November, 1861." He, however, was not signed by the Sheriff. He also testified that the postponement was made, and this notice of it was published before the 26th day of November, the day fixed for the sale. Appellee introduced evidence that he purchased the land in good faith, and without any notice that was claimed there was any irregularity in the confession of judgment or notice of sale.

The question presented on this record are, was the judgment valid and binding, or was it void for a want of jurisdiction by the Court rendering it, and were there such irregularities in conducting the sale as to render the sale void?

The judgment was rendered while the Court was in session, and was entered by the Clerk in vacation. The judgment order recites the fact that Bissell appeared by counsel and filed his declaration, and that the defendants appeared by their attorney, that his warrant of attorney was proved, and that he confessed the judgment upon any of the defendants for payment of the execution before making the sale, that the land was sold *en masse* when it could have been divided, and was sold without having been appraised, and that the 4th day of June, 1861, this motion was dismissed for want of prosecution. Thus it is seen that the only matter which appellant's counsel seek to render available availing was not prosecuted, but abandoned.

Was the notice of the Sheriff sufficient to sustain the sale? The 11th section of the statute, regulating judgments and executions, requires a notice to be given of the time and place of sale, that it shall be posted up with its other requisites, but it contains a proviso that an omission to give such notice shall not avoid the sale, unless it shall be proved that the defendant had no notice of such irregularity at or before the sale. From these enactments, there can be no reasonable doubt that the legislature intended to render unavailing all merely formal and technical objections to the manner of conducting the sale, and immaterial irregularities, unless the purchaser had notice of their existence at the time he purchased. Even if there were irregularities in advertising this sale that these purchasers would be protected, unless they were chargeable with notice. This seems to be the spirit of the statute, and if it were not, the letter of the statute would be inoperative. The proviso which protects innocent purchasers in other cases applies with all its force. Here are purchasers for a large amount of property, in all probability its full value, and with the fullest belief they had no notice of any defect or irregularity in the proceedings in confessing the judgment, issuing the execution, or sale, and are entitled to protection unless there are irregularities of which they had notice or which they are chargeable with notice of their existence.

The notice is good in form, but it is insisted that it was not published for the length of time required by the statute. The notice, as first inserted, seems to have been published for more than three weeks; but, as it appeared that the sale was postponed from the 26th of November, 1861, and it is insisted that the proof shows that this notice was insufficient to sustain the sale made on the 30th day of November, 1861, and that the notice was not published for three weeks before the sale. As to the first objection, we are clearly of the opinion that the insertion of the notice in the paper was properly signed by the Sheriff, it was not essential that the notice of the postponement should have been signed by the Sheriff, and if it were not, the notice of the sale as one could have been misinformed who saw it as to the time of the sale. Any person seeing it would have no certainly known that the sale would occur on the 30th day of November as if the signature of the Sheriff was attached to it. The notice could have been in doubt as to the time and much less been misled by this notice. We observe no case has been cited by the counsel of appellant which would affect the sale, even if the purchasers were shown to have known the fact at the time they purchased.

As to the question whether the notice of postponement was published three weeks, the evidence shows that it was published in the Chronicle, inserted in three weekly issues of the paper. Even if the notice of the postponement of such a sale was required to be published the same length of time as an ordinary notice, still this appellee cannot be affected by the irregularity, unless he had notice of it, or unless there existed such facts as to put him on inquiry, and charge him with notice. There is no evidence that he had actual notice, but, on the contrary, it is proved, as far as a negative can usually be proved, that he had no actual notice. These questions have been settled in the new theory. Johnson v. Spink (decided at the present term), and it is there held that such irregularities do not render such a sale void, but only voidable when proper steps are taken by the defendant in that time, and we deem it unnecessary to repeat the discussion of the question.

The Court pass by other objections as being incidental in these reviewed, and affirm the judgment in favor for plaintiff in the Court below.

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EJECTMENT.

An action of ejectment was commenced by Peter Jacob Schank, Jr., against Charles Billester and Miller, for the maintenance of an alleged estate in the north half of Lot 1, Range 1, Dan'l Shepherd's Subdivision of Section 1, Town 39, Range 14.

INSURANCE.

Actions of assumpsit were commenced by several parties against the Lamar Insurance Company, of Chicago. By Frank Field & Co., partners, Dimick & Field, demand $3,000. William E. Mosher, demand $3,000. Burnham and partner, demand $5,000. Peter Redmond, demand $1,000. Henry Disston, demand $2,000. Ettie K. Garvin, demand $500. George B. Secor, demand $2,000. John Grinnell, demand $1,500. George Reid, demand $3,000. Trustees of the North Pacific Church, demand $2,000. Thomas Murphy, demand $2,000. Joseph Fairchild, demand $1,500. Albert Keep, family man, demand $1,000. Horace P. Nason, demand $2,000.

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The will of the late George A. Bigelow was proved, and letters issued thereon to-day. The will was executed May 29, 1868, and bequeathed the whole property to the mother of deceased, Mrs. Louisa G. Bigelow.

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COLONEL FRED. HECKER IN CHICAGO.

We translate the following call from the *Freie Presse:*

All German-Americans willing to cast their votes, in the coming campaign, for progress and justice, and desiring to prevent, under all circumstances, the re-election of General U. S. Grant, are requested to meet on Monday, April 15, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Turner Hall "Vorwarts," on West Twelfth street, where FREDERICK HECKER, always foremost in the struggle for freedom and progress, will speak on the Cincinnati Convention, called for the purpose of establishing a new liberal party, and on the necessity of preventing, at all hazards, the re-election of President Grant. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

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Adolph Loeb,	Theo. Schintz,
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S. Wolf,	Chs. Salzmann,
M. F. Petri,	John Peiler,
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Wenzeslaus Benkel,	G. Gerstenberg,
A. Limberg,	Heinrich Schlotthauer,
Otto Voss,	Dr. Xav Ritzinger,
C. C. Selpp,	L. Gollhardt,
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Ernst Jaeger,	Max. Schweizer,
A. Bosch,	A. J. Vase,
Chas. Erschvogel,	Julius Westpfel,
Martin Meyer,	Albrecht Mueller,
C. J. Knobelsdorff,	Heinrich Schmohl,
Chas. Matthien,	Fritz Sibler,
Peter Mueller,	C. Herrmann,
A. Michelsen,	Ernst Stock,
John Bracher,	Joseph Hirschberg,
H. Nolte,	P. Boemer,
F. H. Rollshausen,	Erwin Maack,
John Preifer,	Joseph Maack,
S. Eggert,	Albreck Kuper,
H. Palmer,	H. Uhrlaub,
F. Wieglieb,	A. Kohn,
Louis Schwuchow,	F. T. Domes,
Jos. Gaertzeich,	Eph. Gerry Schroeter,
s. Haverbosch,	Fr. Pfeifer,
E. Schenck,	R. Michaelis,
A. Schwandeth,	Hermann Lieb,
G. Horck,	F. Muller,
F. Zerwitz,	A. Bauer,
Valentine Mendler,	I. P. Neiderhofer,

and many other names on lists not yet returned.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Four Young Men Taken into Custody on the Charge of Being Implicated in the Attempted Robbery and Murder of West Madison Street.

The four men who are supposed to have assaulted, shot, and robbed Mr. Lodenberg, of No. 247 Chicago avenue, at the corner of Madison and Carpenter streets, last Thursday evening, were arrested yesterday afternoon. It will be remembered that Lodenberg and a man named Schnitzler, each accompanied by a young lady, were passing the corner mentioned, when they were set upon by four ruffians, who ran away after the shooting. The almighty dollar put all His jewels into one casket, but put in what was past finding out, and left the attainable for man to reach after; by the imagination a few have climbed. Intellectualists that their stand must be one of reconciliation, not antagonism,—many unfolding powers as capable as we are, only, but are the spirit. The vanity of man had become great, ignorant as he knew his family, of the Divine Power. The Cave-Bear speak of his history. Few see the animal nature of man among the Fuegians. It is pleasant, and comforting to descend. Morality, Letters, Art, Language, Race, are a development, not being innate in the Borrely skull, or extensive among the Australian or Bushman villages. Who doubt, whether Moses or David would occupy a high position in modern society. Science will no longer be in bonds to the idea that the sun is dead, but was a glorious triumph of spirit in matter.

A word now about the proof. Does deny the creation of species by the Darwinian theory, or the modifications produced by domestication, climate, use and disuse. In the great struggle for existence, the survival of the fittest" is seen at a glance. Darwin acknowledges the insufficiency of his theory to explain the first appearance of Spirit in matter, and of many other biological facts. Many perversions are made use of by preachers and writers, who ignore the principles studied in books. Darwin properly signed by the Sheriff, it was not essential that the notice of the postponement should have been signed by the Sheriff, and if it were not, one could have been misinformed who saw it as to the time of the sale. Any person seeing it would have no certainly known that the sale would occur on the 30th day of November as if the signature of the Sheriff was attached to it. The notice could have been in doubt as to the time and much less been misled by this notice. We observe no case has been cited by the counsel of appellant which would affect the sale, even if the purchasers were shown to have known the fact at the time they purchased.

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J. J. Huck,	J. Ratisshauser,
H. Gartzemann,	Fritz Anneske,
R. Kronig,	H. Von Langen,
Max Stern,	J. M. Michael,

DARWINISM.

A Word About the Darwinian Controversy.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Darwinian theory is no new one, Aristotle, St. Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, and Lamarck, were the pioneers. They were more theorisers than explorers. Phenomena must support a theory to make it immortal. Darwin has brought into the field a great supply of facts. Hence the new philosophy is called Darwinism. In the popular acceptation of the term is included everything opposed to Special Creation. The human mind has been impregnated with the idea of a miraculous creation, or a Minerva-like leap from nothing to something. The idea had stamped itself upon religion, and entered into the texuisition of the Bible. Theology has exalted God's infinite power above His eternity. It has supposed that, like Aladdin with his lamp, the Almighty has caused the earth to arise in a night, decked with tokens of His power and goodness. The creation of Genesis has been supposed to be an absolute origination, without pre-existing material, a supernatural act. Physical science is continuing that material phenomena are produced by natural laws. The law of Nature is the mode in which the Divine Mind chooses to act. Nature does not proceed by jumps. "Nil in the Bible" is the motto of the disciples of the philosophy of Evolution. Hence the La Place theory of the unrolling of the vapors of the sun to form planets and satellites. The Nebular Hypothesis of Bastian, the Evolution of Herbert Spencer, and the Natural Selection of Darwin. If we acknowledge the working of laws that have produced certain results in an incompatable length of time in the one case, we must do the same in the other. The two must rise on a hill together. Seen by few, who are in polarized light, remain to contest the Nebular Hypothesis, and the Geological Time-Worlds of Hutton and Lyell. From the position of the Aboriginal Australian, "Nil in the Bible" is the motto of the disciples of the philosophy of Evolution. Hence the La Place theory of the unrolling of the vapors of the sun to form planets and satellites. The Nebular Hypothesis of Bastian, the Evolution of Herbert Spencer, and the Natural Selection of Darwin. If we acknowledge the working of laws that have produced certain results in an incompatable length of time in the one case, we must do the same in the other. The two must rise on a hill together. Seen by few, who are in polarized light, remain to contest the Nebular Hypothesis, and the Geological Time-Worlds of Hutton and Lyell. From the position of the Aboriginal Australian, that young Steiner had been employed in carrying in water for the use of those engaged in the work. It had been proved before the Coroner's jury that young Steiner had been employed in carrying in water for the use of those engaged in the work. It had been proved by the Coroner's jury previously from an attack of typhoid fever, and was then in feeble health. The assertion declared that the boy had died from the effects of the fall, in a feebled condition; hence his illness and death. The subjoined verdict of the jury exhibits the case as it appears to them, no comment being necessary to place the responsibility for the child's death where it belongs:

That the said Henry Steiner came to his death from the exposition of the brain, produced by over exertion, while carrying water for the purpose of scrubbing a school attached to St. Francis (Roman Catholic) Church, corner of Twelfth street and Newberry avenue, the deceased being in feeble health at the time aforesaid, the jury would suggest to the parties in charge of said school not to use the scholars for such like, it being too heavy for children of that age.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Saloon Rumpus.

At about yesterday afternoon a fight took place in the saloon No. 100 West Twelfth street, kept by William Clark. The participants were Clark, Frank Noble, Thomas Connors and the inevitable "unknown man." During the rumpus, Clark received a severe cut over the right eye, and, in retaliation, drew a revolver and discharged it. The ball entered Noble's right thigh, but did not wound him seriously. Sergeant O'Donnell and two policemen reached the place after quiet had been restored, but they arrested four of the party, viz., Clark, Connors, and Noble, and locked them up in the Twelfth Street Station.

Billiards.

It may interest the billiard playing fraternity of Chicago to know that Cyrille Dion, the present champion billiardist of Canada, and Messrs. Jacob Deery and Wm. Cook, the middle-state champion billiardists, will play either the American four-ball game, on a 5x10 four-pocket table, for 1,000 points, or the 18-inch balk-line game on a 5x10 pocket table, for 500 points, push saratoga shots to be barred in both games; the match to come off within ten days. Dion concludes his challenge as follows: "It neither of the gentlemen named do not see fit to accept my challenge, I am willing to play for $2,500 a side. I will play the match in a month from this date, if it is so desired. Any person accepting my challenge will please deposit the amount for which I desire to play to the editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, and it will be covered promptly."

Evening.

A meeting of the Fenian Society will be held this evening at No. 54 North Morgan street.

—Orville Grant, brother of the Governor, it is said, is about to remove from Chicago to St. Louis.

—Mother Stuart, died suddenly on Saturday morning, and an investigation as to the cause of his death was deemed essential by his father. In the absence of the County Physician, Dr. Ernst Schmidt made a *post-mortem* examination, and ascertained that congestion of the brain, engendered by over-exertion, produced death. The boy attended the St. Francis school, corner of Newberry avenue and Fourteenth street, and, when he returned home on last Friday afternoon, complained of being very tired and ill. When questioned by his mother he answered that he had been carrying water for use in the school-house, and that that made him ache. The jury rendered an evidence to this effect. Coroner's jury, that the teachers at the school had made some of the pupils scrub the floors of the school room on that Friday afternoon. Such is polarized light, remain to contest the Nebular Hypothesis, and the Geological Time-Worlds of Hutton and Lyell. From the position of the Aboriginal Australian, that young Steiner had been employed in carrying in water for the use of those engaged in the work. It had been proved before the Coroner's jury previously from an attack of typhoid fever, and was then in feeble health. The assertion declared that the boy had died from the effects of the fall, in a feebled condition; hence his illness and death. The subjoined verdict of the jury exhibits the case as it appears to them, no comment being necessary to place the responsibility for the child's death where it belongs:

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A meeting of the Fenian Society will be held this evening at No. 54 North Morgan street.

—Orville Grant, brother of the Governor, it is said, is about to remove from Chicago to St. Louis.

—Mother Stuart, died suddenly on Saturday morning, and an investigation as to the cause of his death was deemed essential by his father. In the absence of the County Physician, Dr. Ernst Schmidt made a *post-mortem* examination, and ascertained that congestion of the brain, engendered by over-exertion, produced death. The boy attended the St. Francis school, corner of Newberry avenue and Fourteenth street, and, when he returned home on last Friday afternoon, complained of being very tired and ill. When questioned by his mother he answered that he had been carrying water for use in the school-house, and that that made him ache. The jury rendered an evidence to this effect. Coroner's jury, that the teachers at the school had made some of the pupils scrub the floors of the school room on that Friday afternoon. Such is the solidarity of man, the world